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DURING the past few years there have been several delegations of businessmen who have come here to see **INVESTMENT** for themselves **IN HOUSING** what investment possibilities Israel has to offer. Most recent of them was the large group of share-holders in the Israel Hotels Corporation, that built the Sheraton Hotel. But the present visitors from the U.S., who are guests of the Housing Administration and the Investment Authority, are the first to be concerned with a field which absorbs the largest total annual investment of any single branch in the Israeli economy, yet has been so far almost entirely overlooked by investors overseas: building and real estate.

There are several reasons for the late arrival of real estate on the forefront of the business scene. First, the initial years of the State were marked by an exceptional situation that threw all the rules of normal business and finance to the winds. The country was flooded with immigrants who owned practically nothing and had to be housed as a first priority — even before they were given employment. This housing programme was a national task that involved ploughing public money into projects that offered a negligible financial return.

Even so, private construction continued for people with means, and many building contractors were busy erecting the apartments, shops and factories that multiplied in the big cities and provincial towns. Yet there was a second obstacle to foreign participation in the building sector. As the population increased more rapidly than the country's productive capacity, the foreign trade position deteriorated, and the economy ran into a heavy deficit in its balance of overseas payments — to the extent that in 1951 and 1952 the Government's housing programme was held up by a lack of foreign currency with which to import building materials.

The Government found itself unable in these circumstances to saddle the economy with additional foreign currency obligations and therefore could not permit the repatriation of foreign capital invested in housing. Just as the construction industry had to be focused on overcoming the bottleneck in immigrant housing, so dollar investments were channelled to overcoming the bottleneck in foreign currency — by creating export industries or substitutes for imports.

Today both bottlenecks have been — temporarily at least — largely overcome. Most of the immigrants are housed, and the supply of dollars is sufficient to allow a considerable liberalization of economic controls. "Approved" investments may now include real estate, which, though a late-comer, may well catch up with and surpass other economic activities as one of the most popular fields for foreign currency investment.

The cause for this optimistic prediction lies in the over-riding obligation of the Israel economy to maintain a high rate of business expansion. Production has to be stepped up in order to increase exports, and this inevitably means pouring more purchasing power into the hands of those who man the new farms and factories. Residents lodged in minimal housing accommodation are acquiring the means to strike out for more spacious dwellings. Whereas some countries abroad are meeting a slight slackening of their erstwhile construction boom, Israel stands only at the beginning of its drive for better housing, shops, offices, commercial centres, supermarkets, even swimming-pools. The Housing Administration guarantees persons abroad who invest in its projects a 6.5 per cent return in foreign currency after tax and depreciation for eight years, and a buy-back at the end of that period. For investment in commercial centres it offers terms which are in some respects better still. Response from overseas should not be lacking.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

EIGHT PAGES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1961 • 18 Sivan, 5721 • 18 Zel l'Haj, 1380 PRICE: 18 AGORA

Happy JET Landings
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OLYMPIC AIRWAYS



Binyamin Mintz Dies, Aged 58

We deeply regret the death of Binyamin Mintz, the Minister of Posts, yesterday at the Beilinson hospital, Petah Tikva. He had been suffering from a heart ailment.

He had been unwell since his return from a trip abroad a few weeks ago and he entered the hospital last week.

The funeral will take place today leaving from the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv at 2.30 p.m.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

The Knesset Speaker interrupted the proceedings of the House at 8.30 yesterday evening to announce Mintz's death. Mr Lou adjourned the session, and announced that this morning's session would begin an hour earlier — at 10 — to enable members to attend the funeral.

Binyamin Mintz was born in 1903 in Lodz, Poland, to a wealthy textile manufacturer, a scion of the Bialystok Rabbinical line and an adherent of the Gur Hassidic group.

After studying at a Rabbinical seminary, working briefly as a newspaperman in Poland, and participating in the founding of the Poalei Agudat Yisrael, Mintz came this country in 1924.

He learned typesetting and bought a partnership in a small press in Tel Aviv which published "Ktuvim."

He soon became active in political affairs. Over the opposition of the parent Agudat Yisrael organization, which was following an anti-Zionist line, Mintz was among those who brought the Poalei Aguda into the Histadrut and argued in favour of cooperation with the organized Yishuv.

On the establishment of the State, Mintz was a member of the Provisional State Council, and was thereafter elected to the Knesset in each of the four elections. In 1951 he was made a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, which post he occupied till he became Minister of Posts last year.

He had been subjected to malicious attack and cruel practical jokes since he assumed Cabinet office last summer over the objections of his opponents within the ultraorthodox community, particularly fellow-disciples of the Gerer rebbe.

UK Blocked Rescue Efforts, Court Told

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish Agency fought tirelessly for acceptance of Eichmann's "blood for goods" proposal which Yoel Brand brought to Istanbul. But at every step the British rejected, politely but firmly, every proposal, according to a series of documents submitted to the Eichmann trial court yesterday by Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General. He was supplementing the picture which Mr. Brand drew in his testimony.

The documents, hitherto unpublished, are from the Zionist Archives and the Weizmann Archives. According to these documents, the British refused to:

1) bomb Auschwitz or the railway tracks leading to it since aerial raids of this type "presented technical difficulties";

2) allow several hundred Jewish parachutists to be dropped over Hungary, although the British military forces termed this move militarily feasible;

3) allow Mr. Brand to return to Budapest to accept a down payment of 100,000 Jews who would have been released as a sign of goodwill; they refused to let Mr. Menahem Bader go in his stead, or even a neutral person;

4) grant British or British-American "protection" to the Jews in Nazi-held Europe.

Further evidence was heard yesterday from Professor Gustave Gilbert, who was cross-examined by Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel; from Yoel Brand, who although he finished, may be recalled today briefly for further questions; and from his wife, Mrs. Hansi Brand, who is yet to be questioned by the judges.

Today, three witnesses are scheduled to testify on the "forced march" from Budapest to Vienna; on Swedish efforts to save many of these Jews; and on the work of the "Actions Committee" in Budapest, and the smaller towns, in saving Jews.

The Hungarian Chapter should be finished this week, possibly by Thursday afternoon. The prosecution's case will close with Mr. Hausner presenting evidence on specific phases of the persecution such as sterilization, deportations and the concentration camps. Each of these subjects is expected to take one day. Documentary films will also be shown next week, and by the end of the week, the prosecution hopes to have presented all, or the major portion of, its case.

(Trial Reports—Pages 3 and 4)

Africa Labour Body To Be Non-Aligned

CASABLANCA (Reuter). — The African trade union conference here yesterday set up an All-African Trade Union Federation with headquarters in Casablanca.

The Federation's charter adopted by acclamation, said members of the Federation could not be affiliated to other international trade union organizations. It gave members with such affiliations 10 months in which to disaffiliate from the international bodies.

The question of affiliation had bogged down the conference since Sunday.

Ghana and Guinea led a group pressing for no link by members of the Federation with international organizations. The charter called for "positive neutralism" and non-alignment between blocs.

It also said there must be no interference by governments and political parties in trade union affairs and no interference by international organizations in the running of African trade unions.

African unions could not cooperate with organizations which "act as pipelines for orders coming from abroad. The charter said those who did this must be unmasked and denounced as betraying the working class.

61 Die in Plane Crash Off Lisbon

LISBON (Reuter). — Ten children were among 61 persons killed in a Venezuelan jet airliner seen to explode and crash into the sea south of here early yesterday, four minutes after it took off from Lisbon Airport.

Bodies and wreckage were washed up on the shore and it was feared there were no survivors.

The DC-8 airliner "Fridtjof Nansen" of the Royal Dutch K.L.M. Line, on charter to the Venezuelan Airline Viasa, was flying from Rome to Caracas when it lost contact with Lisbon Airport after taking off for the Azores at 0115 G.M.T.

People living near Costa da Caparica beach, where the wreckage was found, said the plane exploded in midair about 0120 G.M.T.

A member of the Portuguese National Assembly, Victor Manuel Amaro Salgueiro dos Santos Galo, 31, was among the victims.

A provisional passenger list included 26 Venezuelans, one Italian, one Frenchwoman, 10 Spaniards, five Portuguese, a Chilean and a man of unknown nationality named Alfons Santini. The 14 crew were all Dutch except a Venezuelan purser and stewardess.

'K' to Meet E. Bloc Chiefs

PRAGUE (Reuter). — Premier Khrushchev, who left the Ukraine by train yesterday, is due today in the Czech city of Bratislava for consultations with top Communists before going on to his Vienna rendezvous with President Kennedy next Saturday.

There is still no confirmation of a full-scale East European summit. Informed sources here consider it "more than probable" that such a meeting will take place in Czechoslovakia when the Soviet leader is on his way back, after the K-and-K talks.

Moscow Radio yesterday attacked "gloomy forecasts about the Khrushchev-Kennedy meeting" in the Western and especially the American press.

President Kennedy said in a recorded interview released yesterday that he was meeting Mr. Khrushchev because "this is a dangerous time for us to idle." The interview with Pierre Crenesse, of Radio Diffusion-Television Francaise, was recorded in the White House on May 20.

B-G Confers with Kennedy On Eve of Summit Parleys in Europe

US President in Paris Today For Meetings with de Gaulle

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — What must be the world's largest flags — those fluttering over the Place de la Concorde in the heart of Paris that are big enough each to cover completely a three-storey building—have been hoisted up here in honour of the arrival of President Kennedy this morning for a three-day visit.

The Stars and Stripes and the Tricolour hanging side by side all over town make a brave show and the right atmosphere is being fostered to ensure that Parisians turn out en masse to welcome America's young President and his charming wife, whose French origins are being stressed.

For the rest, however, pomp and circumstance are being kept down to enable Presidents de Gaulle and Kennedy, in five cloistered encounters, to make a serious effort to evolve as far as possible a common approach to global affairs at a time when the fate of humanity still remains within control but is liable to slip to total perdition if statesmen fail to meet their responsibilities.

There is reason to believe that Presidents de Gaulle and Kennedy will find it easier to see eye to eye on relations between the West and the East blocs than between the Western allies themselves.

From apparently deliberate and concerted leakages to the press from authoritative French and American sources, it is clear that Paris and Washington alike are resolv-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

Hour's Talk on Middle East

NEW YORK.—Mr. David Ben-Gurion conferred here yesterday afternoon (10.45 p.m. Israel time) with President Kennedy just a few hours before the U.S. Chief of State was due to fly to Europe for his talks with President de Gaulle and Premier Khrushchev.

The two men shook hands warmly when they met just a few minutes after the President arrived in New York. Reporters were barred from the Presidential suite but photographers were admitted to take pictures of the handshaking.

The Israel Prime Minister returned from Philadelphia overnight so that he was able to spend most of the morning with Ambassador Avraham Harman preparing for his meeting with Mr. Kennedy. The hour-long conversation was expected to centre on the Middle East. Mr. Harman participated.

Mr. Ben-Gurion presented to Mr. Kennedy a Latin book, published in 1614 and written by Count Nicolai Radzivill. The President's sister is married to a member of the Radzivill family.

The English title of the book, which was discovered in Israel, is "A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem."

Members of Mr. Ben-Gurion's entourage said the Prime Minister wished to raise such matters as the flow of arms to the Arab states.

Mr. Ben-Gurion received only one caller during the morning — Mr. Ogden Reid, former U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

In Same Hotel

The meeting of the Israel and U.S. leaders was held in the Presidential suite of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Mr. Ben-Gurion is staying at the same hotel, but seven stories higher in the Tower. He is not an official guest of the U.S. Government.

Some 40 Arab students set up a picket line near the Waldorf Towers while Mr. Kennedy was meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion. The students formed up in view of the hotel but police moved them several blocks away.

Today, Mr. Ben-Gurion is devoting his time mainly to Jewish and Zionist matters, beginning with a conference with Mr. Label Katz and other members of the Presidents Club — the heads of leading Jewish organizations.

Mr. Michael Comay, Israel's Resident Representative at the U.N., will give a lunch for the Prime Minister at U.N. Headquarters. Among the guests will be the President of the General Assembly, Mr. F.H. Boland, and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

This evening, Mr. Harman is giving a reception for Mr. Ben-Gurion at the Waldorf.

On his previous visits to this city, Mr. Ben-Gurion spent some time touring bookshops. But as yesterday was a national holiday in the U.S. most of these shops were closed. But officials said the Prime Minister was studying catalogues of books and would send in some orders before leaving for London on Thursday.

New York morning newspapers gave top play to Mr. Ben-Gurion's prediction that peace and cooperation between Israel and the Arab States "will lead to a flowering of the Middle East."

Major Speech

The Premier made his remark on Monday night at Philadelphia, in his first major speech during his unofficial visit to the U.S.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit in general has been given wide coverage in the local press and television. Considerable space in the daily papers is being devoted to coverage of the visit, with the publication of news, pictures and feature articles on Mr. Ben-Gurion.

The New York "Herald Tribune," after publishing a lengthy editorial on Monday, yesterday devoted a large part of the front page to the Israeli Premier with a huge photograph at the top of the page.

(Reuter, AP, INA)

("Washington Post" comment — Page 2.)

Mrs. Meir Received By Danish King

COPENHAGEN (Reuter). — Mrs. Golda Meir was received by King Frederik here yesterday, on the second day of her goodwill tour of Denmark. She was wearing a light grey dress and jacket and a white hat for the audience, which lasted about 20 minutes.

Later the Israeli Foreign Minister laid a wreath at a shrine to the memory of resistance fighters who died during the Nazi occupation. She lunched with the Speaker of the Folketing (Parliament) and later attended a reception at the Israel Embassy.



I.P.I. Chairman Donald Tyerman addresses the opening session of the newsmen's organization's tenth general assembly being held at the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv. Seated from left to right are Mr. E. B. Rose, Director of the I.P.I.; President Ben-Zvi and Mayor Namir.

Eban Tells World Pressmen Israel is 'Larger than Life'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV.—The idea that Israel is transcending its own smallness was expounded in the keynote address of Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education, to the International Press Institute Assembly at the Sheraton Hotel here. In response, the Chairman of the Institute, Mr. Donald Tyerman, drew a parallel with Britain which, he said, must also transcend her smallness, and must first become reconciled to the fact that she had become small.

In an address which Mr. Tyerman described as a great oration, Mr. Eban said Israel's image had been enlarged beyond her territorial and demographic scope, so that in the press and literature of our age she has evoked an echo disproportionate to her physical size.

The Minister spoke of Israel's pioneering experience in combining political freedom with a swift dynamism of development which is "of crucial value for other developing nations. Thus an astonishing network of cooperation has grown up in agriculture, commerce, education and technical training in many fields. Our smallness, far from disqualifying us from this role, is an advantage."

Mr. Eban concluded: "Israel lives in three worlds larger than herself. She is a part of the family of democratic nations; she is the centre and pivot of Jewish civilization;

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 5)

Saud Plans Spread Of Islam in Africa

AMMAN (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Nigeria later this year, according to a Mecca Radio broadcast heard here yesterday.

The king has also been authorized to invite heads of Islamic states to an Arab Islamic conference to discuss questions of importance to them, the radio said. The place and date have not yet been fixed. The king was authorized by Islamic delegations on pilgrimage at Mecca, the radio said.

The king took the opportunity of consulting them on ways of uniting Moslem ranks and increasing Islamic preaching in newly-independent African states, it added.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER TO UK

LONDON (UPI). — The Foreign Office announced yesterday that Soviet Minister of Culture Ekaterina Furtseva will pay an official visit to London from June 13 to 16.

Cairo Breaks Ties With Pretoria

CAIRO (UPI).—The UAR yesterday broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa as a protest against its racial policy, it was officially announced here.

The announcement said that because of the South African Government's *apartheid* policy, the UAR had decided not to recognize the new South African Republic which comes into existence today. The UAR would withdraw its diplomatic mission from Pretoria, it was added.

The three-member South African Legation staff here was expected to be officially informed of the severance today.

Syrian Sniper Kills Border Police Sgt.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Border Police Sergeant Sayakh Azzu, 28 of Shfar'am was killed yesterday afternoon by a Syrian sniper who fired at him from the Syrian customs house 800 metres inside Syrian territory near the B'not Ya'acov Bridge. Azzu was felled as he was walking towards the frontier demarcation line from the Mishmar Hayarden police station. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Mixed Armistice Commission has begun to investigate.

The Army spokesman announced that Syrian fire was opened on the police station at Mishmar Hayarden at 6.40 p.m. yesterday, killing the policeman.

New Lebanese Cabinet To Keep Old Policy

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Prime Minister Sa'eb Salam told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the domestic and foreign policy of his new government, formed 11 days ago, would be the same as the one it replaced.

Salam was making a short policy statement when he asked for a vote of confidence in his administration at the 99-member Chamber's first session since it was formed.

Salam's previous cabinet resigned under criticism for alleged inefficiency due to internal disharmony.

He said the government would soon release funds for implementing various projects which would allay public anxiety over economic matters.

Bonds Anniversary Marked

By LEA BEN DOR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA. — The Israel Bonds leadership is proud of its almost $500m. achievement in 10 years, and it came to Monday night's anniversary celebration dinner at the Warwick Hotel in a confident mood.

Mr. Abe Feinberg said that he regretted the "ukase" that no money be collected on this occasion — they are more absorbed in the financial aspect than is Mr. Ben-Gurion who admitted he knows little of "finance, or even money."

Mr. Ben-Gurion recalled the first operation in the U.S. and noted "one face looking at me who was at that fateful meeting — Meyer Weisgal — and perhaps others."

An observer estimated the property of those present at around $500m.

A number had brought their children for a look at the Prime Minister. This has been a conspicuous feature of all his public appearances, and the greatest enthusiasm of the whole trip was shown by the 2,000 children he addressed in Montreal shortly before his departure.

The Philadelphia visit was an official occasion and five different police forces escorted the party on the way from New York, through New Jersey. At the entrance to Philadelphia, motorcycle outriders carrying four flags, those of the U.S., Israel, Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia, received the party and drove past to the accompaniment of a 19-gun salute.

Lays Wreath

Mr. Ben-Gurion was accompanied by the Mayor and by Mr. Fredric Mann when he laid a Memorial Day wreath. (May 30 is Memorial Day for war dead in the U.S.) Independence Square, a charming tree-filled corner, echoed to compliments and expressions of goodwill, half-smothered by the clanging of bells.

There were about 2,000 spectators, the explanation of the absence of a larger crowd being that the organizers were reluctant to make prior announcements that might have brought huge crowds, as the visit as a whole is not official.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was said to be deeply absorbed this morning, preparing the details of his talk with President Kennedy, and seeing nobody.

Generally he has been much more moderate on the subject of the American Zionists, stating his own immovable point of view but agreeing that "some other Zionists may think differently." The emphasis is now on teaching Hebrew and sending young people for a year of study before or after high school or for university study.

This is well received generally, and people such as Bonds leaders, are likely to carry this out. This carries prestige as does all activity on behalf of Israel, and the consensus is that the young travellers invariably enjoy themselves and most want to go again.

THE KNESSET
MOURNS THE DEATH OF
KNESSET MEMBER
BINYAMIN MINTZ
Minister of Posts

The Staff of
THE MINISTRY OF POSTS
mourn the untimely death of
the Minister of Posts
BINYAMIN MINTZ

THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
mourns the death of
BINYAMIN MINTZ
Minister of Posts

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What's that?
TEL AVIV.—A new pleasure for Israel's smokers, introduced to this country by DUBEK — always in the van of progress.
DUBEK will shortly present its new LIDO "BLENDED" King Size Filters. An entirely new smoking pleasure, a firm favourite in Europe and still gaining in popularity — now in Israel.
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Try LIDO—It's different—it's "BLENDED".

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on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
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Lanchette
126 Rehov Dizengoff, TEL AVIV
40% Reduction
for tourists! Jersey Suits and Dresses
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Social & Personal

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr Kadish Luz, yesterday received a group of B'nai B'rith Israel Lodge leaders. The National Secretary, Mr. Yitzhak Alfasi, presented Mr. Luz with copies of two of his works on Hassidism.

•

The Labour Minister, Dr. Giora Josephthal, yesterday received a group of Japanese political writers here on a study tour: Messrs. Akira Arai, Associate Political Editor "Nihon Keizai Shibun"; Busaburo Ide, Assacoate Political Editor, "Kyodo News Service"; Tohru Matsuaga, Staff Writer, Political Section, "Tokyo Shibun"; Hideo Matsuoka, Staff Writer, Political Section, "Asahi Shinbun"; Ryoichi Nakagawa, Political Editor, "Chubu Nippon Shinbun"; Hiromichi Nozawa, City Editor, Editorial Writer, "Tokyo Times"; Masayoshi Sakai, Political Editor, "Niigata Nippo"; Yuji Maeda, Chief, Editorial Affairs Division, "Nihon Shinbun Kyokai."

•

The Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg, yesterday entertained at luncheon M. Amadou Hampaté Ba, Director of the Cultural Relations Department of the Mali Foreign Ministry.

•

The Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin, yesterday called on Mayor Mordecai Namir of Tel Aviv.

The Mayor later received Miss Norma Cappagli, Miss World of 1960, and Miss Israel of 1960, Miss Aliza Gur.

•

Dr. Risieri Frondizi, Rector of the University of Buenos Aires, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute, where he was received by Professor Amos de Shalit, Chairman of the Institute's Scientific Committee, and by Dr. Nathan Trainin, of the Department of Experimental Biology.

Dr. Frondizi was also the guest of honour at a lunch given by the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv. Among those present were Prof. Yitzhak Gueifat, Dr. Yosef Mirliman, Dr. Blecher and Mr. Mendel Kohansky.

Prof. Frondizi will lecture on "The Self as a Functional Gestalt," today, at 8.45 p.m., in Beit Shalom, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

Members of the U.S.A. Real Estate Builders' Tour were Monday night entertained at dinner at the Sheraton Hotel, Tel Aviv, by the Management of Rassco. Mr. David Tanne, Director of the Labour Ministry's Housing Administration, and Mr. Mordechai C. Stern, Managing Director of Rassco, addressed the gathering. (See Page 5).

•

The Director-General of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Giora Lotan, yesterday received Mr. Nikom Chandrawithoom, an official of the Thai Labour Ministry.

•

Prof. Julius Stone, of the University of Sydney, will lecture on "Law, Force and Survival," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, today, at 6 p.m., in the Kaplan School, the University campus.

•

Dr. P. Hopkins, Executive Member of the College of General Practitioners, London, will lecture on "General Practice and the Family Doctor," today, at 7.45 p.m., in Lecture Hall "A," Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

•

Dr. M. Arens, of the Technion's Department of Aeronautics, will address the Haifa Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, on "Astronautics," at 1 p.m. today.

•

M. Henri Michel, Inspector General of Public Education in France, will lecture on "The Study of the History of World War II and the Resistance," at the Keren Hayesod Hall, Rehov King George, Thursday, June 1, 1961 at 8.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Israel-France Friendship League.

•

The Jerusalem Rotary Club is holding a Business Meeting today at 1.15 p.m., at the Y.M.C.A.

•

BIRTH

BRAWER — To Rina (née Arisohn) and Dr. Moshe Brawer — a daughter. Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, May 30, 1961.

Mrs. Paula Bec, former Chief hair stylist at the "Dan" Hotel, left for a tour of European beauty parlours, by El Al. On her return, Mrs. Bec will open the hairdressing and beauty parlour at the "Sheraton" Hotel, Tel Aviv. *(Advt.)*

Mrs. Leila Valero will give a tea-party and flower show at her home, 5 Rehov Brenner, Talbieh, Jerusalem, today at 4.30. Mrs. R. Caspi has kindly consented to give a flower demonstration. *(Advt.)*

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Perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Today, May 31; June 3, 6.
LA PERICHOLE: 4/6

Persian Premier Wants U.S. Aid

TEHERAN (AP). — Reform Premier Ali Amini said yesterday that he wants American aid to help Persia through an economic crisis he expects to last six months.

Dr. Amini told correspondents he is forging ahead with his anti-corruption campaign, despite public speculation that the Government has been dragging its feet until the Shah returns to the country to support it.

The Shah and Queen Farah arrived back yesterday evening from a seven-day visit to Norway and a week-end in Rome.

Dr. Amini did not say whether he wants loans or grants from the U.S., nor did he name a figure. Other sources, however, said the amount needed is $30m.

Dr. Amini met for two-and-a-half hours on Monday with Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Pegov. A source in the Premier's office said they spoke only in general terms about improving relations.

Persia receives more than $275m. yearly in oil revenues and has received more than $1,000m. in American aid in the past 10 years. Nevertheless, Dr Amini inherited an empty Treasury and economists say he will need help to meet foreign exchange commitments.

The Government is expecting soon an advance of £8m. from the eight-nation consortium that handles oil output.

700,000 Visited Israel Pavilion at N.Y. Fair

Nearly 700,000 persons, including 134,000 buyers, visited the Israel Pavilion at the World Trade Fair in New York, Dr. Eli Justic-Dayan, Director of the Israel Fairs and Exhibitions Corp., told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

At the display of Israeli furniture, the first fully representative one, $30,000 worth was booked on the spot, Dr. Justic-Dayan reported. Some 25,000 persons saw the 20 fashion shows held at the Pavilion during the 10-day fair.

Mr. Baruch Schaefer, who managed the Israeli Exhibition at Abidjan, told the press conference that $75,000 worth of Israeli-manufactured goods — including refrigerators, air conditioners and razor blades — were sold there.

At last month's exhibition at Bulawayo, "Israel's cotton goods were a sensation," and the entire stock was sold. Mr. Schaefer reported. $250,000 worth of textiles will be sold in Southern Rhodesia this year, he added.

Dr. Justic-Dayan said that before the year is out, Israel will have participated in 19 fairs — including nine yet to come: Munich, Poznan, Chicago, Izmir, Sydney (for the first time), Cologne, Bari, Salonika, and Zagreb.

Summer Camps For Artists, Youth Leaders

The Louise Waterman Wise Youth Hostel in Jerusalem, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, will this summer run its seventh annual camp for artistically talented children.

The camp will run in three shifts as follows: students who have completed grades 7-9 — July 9-21 and July 24-August 4; grades 9-11 — August 6-18. The fee is IL8 daily plus fare.

Another camp, for active members of neighbourhood youth centres linked to evening schools, will be held at the Emek Hefer Youth Hostel in Kfar Vitkin.

The camp will run in two shifts as follows: ages 13-14 — July 19-28; 14-16 — July 30-August 9. The fee is IL5 daily plus fare and the cost of a number of special activities.

'Washington Post' Sees Election Behind B-G Visit

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The "Washington Post" yesterday welcomed Mr. David Ben-Gurion's visit to the U.S. which it suggested was due to "political requirements in Israel rather than immediate issues of foreign policy."

In an editorial, the "Post" recalled that the Israeli Prime Minister had visited Canada and was also addressing Israeli Bond Drive functions in the U.S.

It went on: "Beyond this however, he faces a tough domestic election in August. His political authority has encountered some spectacular if not too serious challenges; and the Eichmann trial has turned into more of a traumatic experience than was perhaps anticipated." No doubt he would welcome a token of approval from this country.

"President Kennedy is unlikely to give a specific blessing to Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposals respecting arms and Israeli defences when they meet today.

"Particularly at a time of relative tranquillity, this country's relations with Israel must be evaluated in the context of peace and stability in the Near East generally..." the "Washington Post" wrote.

"But the U.S. is committed to help preserve the integrity of Israel, and there is widespread admiration here of the determination that has brought so many accomplishments for a democratic society.

"The patriarchal Mr. Ben-Gurion, whose skill and influence have made a nation, is an old friend and is again welcome," the "Washington Post" concluded.

B-G Chats with Israeli Boy in N.J. Hospital

PHILADELPHIA (UPI). — Mr. Ben-Gurion took a few minutes off from a crowded schedule to chat on Monday night with a 10-year-old Israeli boy recovering from a heart operation.

He telephoned Samuel Weiseff in the Deborah, New Jersey, Hospital soon after arriving here for the Israel Bond rally. They chatted about life in Israel, and the boy said he is looking forward to his return there within a few months, the Premier's aides said.

The boy was flown to the U.S. for the operation last year.

Franco, Home Discuss World Developments

MADRID (UPI). — Gen. Francisco Franco and British Foreign Secretary Lord Home met here yesterday for a 70-minute closed-door review of the world situation. Their meeting was the first high-level conference between Spanish and British officials in 25 years.

The meeting, which took place at Franco's suburban Pardo Palace, was also attended by Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella, the British Ambassador and the Spanish Ambassador to London.

No communique was released after the meeting, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Franco and Home discussed matters of common interest to both countries.

Informed circles said that Franco and Home went through a detailed review of the world situation with a special emphasis on African problems. They pointed out that Franco is reportedly worried about developments in that continent.

ELECTIONS. — Final returns of this week's local elections in various parts of Italy show continued gains for the Communist and Socialist left.

JFK to Paris

(Continued from Page One)

ed to hold tight in West Berlin even at the risk of war and so convince Premier Khrushchev that the way to peace lies through the observance of treaties and the maintenance of the legal status quo.

The question of the territorial status quo in the Middle East will undoubtedly also arise in the discussions, although of course, in a different context.

On the thorny problem of China, Presidents de Gaulle and Kennedy are likely to agree on the need for a bold, imaginative break from the previous Western "dog in the manger" attitude.

Against Sabotage

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency or the Pentagon plans with which Mr. Kennedy seems to be toying for the promotion of an anti-Communist guerrilla sabotage campaign behind the cold war enemy lines, and in general the Western "activism" of the kind witnessed recently in Cuba, Laos and elsewhere, are frowned upon by Gen. de Gaulle as recklessly dangerous to the democracies' own cause.

Within the Western alliance, Gen. de Gaulle may be depended upon to stick to his now tacit but nevertheless rocklike insistence that Paris be now treated by Washington as a senior partner on an equal footing with London and be admitted as a full member of the atomic club.

Mr. Kennedy, the new frontiersman, it is felt here, is a pioneer who has yet to stake out his new frontiers and his policy-making trip to Paris on the eve of the Vienna meeting with Mr. Khrushchev is regarded as an immensely important reconnaissance sortie.

Communal Service Convention Lauded

BOSTON (INA). — President Kennedy yesterday lauded the National Conference of Jewish Communal Service, holding its 63rd annual convention here.

In a message of greeting to the convention, President Kennedy declared: "Dedication to the interests of others is mankind's noblest objective. Your efforts benefit the individual, the community and the nation. They contribute toward both a stronger and better America." The convention was also greeted by Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Oxford Degree For Hammarskjold

LONDON (AP). — Dag Hammarskjold said yesterday that world peace may be endangered if the U.N. rejects the principle of an international secretariat directed by a truly independent chief executive.

The U.N. Secretary-General, now under attack by the Soviet Union, outlined his stand in a speech prepared for delivery at Oxford University, where he was awarded an honorary degree as Doctor of Civil Laws.

U.S. Insists Test Ban Talks Are Vital

GENEVA (AP). — The 31-month-old three-power nuclear test ban talks yesterday went into the subject of their own significance.

The chief U.S. delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, criticized the Soviet representative, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, for seeking to belittle the importance of a test ban treaty in relation to general and complete disarmament.

In a statement on Monday, which was immediately rejected by Britain's Sir Michael Wright, the Soviet delegate said this conference has nothing to do with disarmament, and "even if we get a test ban treaty, this would not reduce the existing stockpiles of thermo-nuclear weapons." Mr. Tsarapkin accused the Western delegates of trying to exaggerate the importance of the test ban talks in order to enforce nuclear controls as a model for future machinery to supervise disarmament.

Mr. Dean denied this charge at yesterday's 35-minute session, the 312th of the conference. He reiterated the genuine Western desire for a reasonably controlled treaty to stop the atomic armaments race, and declared: "If 10 years ago East and West had agreed not to test any thermo-nuclear devices (A-Bombs) there would be no stockpiles of thermo-nuclear weapons today."

Laos Conference Still Deadlocked

GENEVA (UPI). — An East-West deadlock yesterday again blocked resumption of the Laos peace conference.

The co-chairmen of the 14-nation meeting, Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Pushkin and Britain's Malcolm Macdonald, spent two hours behind closed doors vainly trying to get the conference going again.

The only thing they did agree upon was to have another try at the problem this morning. The full conference last met a week ago.

'Freedom Riders' Take to Trains

JACKSON, Mississippi (AP). — Police arrested the first group of "freedom riders" arriving here by train yesterday as they moved into the white waiting room at the Illinois Central railway station.

Police ordered the four whites and four Negroes to move on when they entered the waiting room. Each time they told them they moved a few feet and stopped. When they stopped at the exit door, they were again told to move on, "out of the station." They refused and were then arrested.

The group, which arrived from New Orleans, were arrested on breach of peace charges.

ENTERPRISE. — Asked on BBC television if he was doing anything to "halt the alarming birthrate" of his West Indies Island, Jamaican Prime Minister Norman Manley replied, "No. I am devoted to free enterprise in that part of life."

Cables in Brief

POLITICS. — Pakistani police yesterday arrested 12 leaders of the defunct Awami League Party for trying to revive political activity. The party was banned in 1958 when martial law was declared.

POISON. — A man and eight children died in Quilon, South India, on Monday from suspected food poisoning after eating tortoise meat.

OLD 'UNS. — Soviet Armenia now has about 450 centenarians. Tass said yesterday that 33 out of every 100,000 persons in the Republic are over 100 years old.

FIRE. — A 28-year-old Negro woman and six of her nine children died of suffocation in a fire that swept through a three-storey frame tenement house in Jersey City on Monday night.

French Co-op Prize To Israeli Author

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The French Consumers' Cooperative Federation has awarded to Mr. Emanuel Botoschveli, 27, of Tel Aviv, its annual prize of NF2,000 for his book on Israel's cooperative movement.

The book, written as a doctoral thesis at the Sorbonne, expounds the lessons offered by the Israel cooperative movement to the developing countries.

Mr. Yoel Sher, Information Officer at the Israel Embassy, accepted the prize on behalf of the author at a ceremony during the Federation's annual congress in Rouen.

Technion Promotions

HAIFA.— The following promotions and appointments have been announced by the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology:

To Senior Lecturer: Dr. E. Trifon — Department of Industrial and Management Engineering. To Lecturer: Mr. M. Segel — Department of Industrial and Management Engineering. Mr. Haim Eilat — a Faculty of Civil Engineering (Department of Hydraulics); Dr. Moshe Livneh — Faculty of Civil Engineering (Department of Highway and Soil Engineering).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Givent, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 33676.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, 28 King George, 24521. JAFFA: 8 Rehov 3, 82533. PETAH TIKVA: Briut, 18 Hovevei Zion, 912357. RAMAT GAN: Germesa, 50 Bialik, 72287. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. REHOVOT: Klibner 21 Teller, 951341. BAT YAM: Hehalutz, 8 Hahalutzim. NATANYA: Natanya. HERZLIYA: Briut.
HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4014.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr Zerrad, 89 Rehov Yaffo, 23307. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 43281.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hane'vi'im, 2456.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, & 9.

CHEN: Mi Ultimo Tango
EDEN: The Big Operator
EDISON: World by Night
HABIRAH: The Great Impostor 3.30, 7, 9.15.
JERUSALEM: The Pyjama Game
OR GIL: The Tall Story
ORION: Histoire d'Amour (4, 8)
ORNA: Anastasia
RON: The Gun Runners
SEMADAR: Boris Godunov (7, 9).
STUDIO: The Young Philadelphians (3.30, 6.45, 9)
TEL OR: Pollyanna
ZION: Vera Cruz

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Elmer Gantry (4, 7.10, 9.35)
ARMON DAVID: Kapo (4, 7.15, 9.30)
BEN YEHUDA: The Virgin Spring (7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: Rocco and his Brothers (3.30, 6.30, 9.30)
EDEN: Dalila (4, 7, 9)
ESTHER: Butterfield 8
GAT: The Scarlet Pimpernel
HOD: Spellbound (4, 7.15, 9.30)
MAXIM: Private Property (3.30, 7.30, 9.30)
MIGDALOR: Ocean's 11.
MOGRABI: Un Soir Sur La Plage
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
PARIS: Les Grandes Familles (2, 4, 7.15, 9.30)
ORION: Moment of Danger
PEER: Les Jeux de L'amour (4, 7.30, 9.30)
SHDEROTH: Voulez-vous Danser avec moi?
TAMAR: Parlez Moi d'Amour
TCHELET: The Idiot
TEL AVIV: Wizard of Baghdad
YARON: Career
ZAFON: Can Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: The Stranger
RAMAT GAN: North to Alaska
AMPHITHEATRE: Because they're Young (7.30, 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Flaming Star
ARMON: La Francaise et L'amour (3.45, 6.30, 9)
ATZMON: World by Night
EN DOR: Jerusalem Liberatta (6.45, 9)
KAL OR: La Valse du Gorille
MAY: Carry on Constable
MIRON: The Subterraneans
MORIAH: Happy Anniversary
ORAH: Portrait in Black
ORION: Man from God's Country
ORLY: The Gazebo (6.45, 9)
PEER: Chaleurs d'Ete
TAMAR: Oklahoma (3.30, 6.30, 9)

LYDDA FLIGHTS

WEDNESDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran — 0835. El Al 396 from Nicosia — 1010. El Al 204 from New York, London and Amsterdam — 1900. El Al 316 from Istanbul — 1915. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. El Al 404 from Rome 2030. Swissair 330 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 434 from Munich and Athens—2140.

DEPARTURES: El Al 305 to Nicosia—0700. El Al 433 to Athens and Munich — 0800. TWA 901 to Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and New York — 0840. B.O.A.C. 309 to Geneva and London—0910. El Al 331 to Rome, London and New York — 0900. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1000. Olympic 603 to Athens — 1030. El Al 403 to Rome — 1100. El Al 315 to Istanbul — 1200. El Al 703 to Teheran — 2340.

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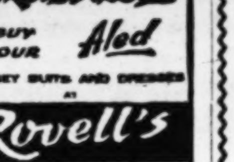


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Dwellings

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WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Sat., June 3 Fashion Show, followed by Dancing. Israel films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• New Israel Films: — Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• Tours: — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

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Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1. Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• Exhibitions: — Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, New exhibitions, New Excavations at Akhziv, Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv, Permanent Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Exhibition of Ceramics by Gdula Schweig-Ogen; Paintings by Hannah and Abraham Yakin, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Bezalel National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects. Paintings by Lutka Pink, Paris. Miniatures, watercolours and ink drawings by Julius Bissier. Etchings by Anton Heyboer. French Prints of the 19th Century — from the Museum Collection. Sun.-Thur. 9-1, 3.30-6.

Bezalel Art Library: Oskar Kokoschka — on his 75th birthday; Modern Austrian paintings, New acquisitions. Sun.-Thur., 9-2.30; Fri., 9-1.

Opening of Spring Exhibition, new works by the Gallery Artists, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 28032, Daily 9-1, 4-7.

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Lado" Jugoslav Folk Song and Dance Troupe, 8.30 p.m.

Yiddish Theatre: — "Don't Pull me by the Tongue." Ohel Shem.

• Concerts: — Haifa Symphony Orchestra, Summer Concert No 1. Conductor: Sergiu Comissiona. Soloist: Zvi Zeitlin, Violin. Z.O.A. House, Garden, tonight at 8.30.

• Dine and Dance: — Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

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Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

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• Tourist Service: — Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—2 p.m. Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m. — 7 p.m.;

• Tours: — Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 21211.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: — Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7, Fri. closed. Sat., 10-1.

Ancient glass and Wedgewood Pottery, Museum Ha'aretz, 1-8 p.m. Rubinstein Pavilion, Pinhas Sha'ar: paintings and mosaics. Also permanent exhibition of Israel Artists. 10-1, 4-7.

Dizengoff House, Paintings by Lea Nikel: General Museum Collection, 10-1, 4-7.

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

Michael Argov — recent oil paintings — 1960/61, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Ben Yehuda Rd., Sunday-Thursday 10-1; 4-7. Friday 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Saturday 7-10 p.m.

Home and Garden Furniture Exhibition. Exhibition Gardens, North Tel Aviv, closes on 3.6. Hours: 4-12 p.m. Fridays closed. Sat. after Sabbath.

AFFULA

• Theatre: Habimah: "B'Arvot Hanegev."

HAGILBOA

Habimah: "The Miracle Worker."

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — A retrospective exhibition of 200 original Picasso prints. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Plastics Exhibition — Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection 10-1, 4-7.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff: 1. Hungarian Folk Art. 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah. 3. Jewish handicraft from the Yemen, Bukhara and Tunis. 10-1, 4-8.30. Closed Mondays.

Water Colours by Pnina Hazan, Artists' House, 24 U.N. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

KIRYAT TIVON

• Theatre: — "Tevya & his Seven Daughters," Tamar, 8.30 p.m.

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• Theatre: Ohel: "The Witch," Amphitheatre.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 256.4, 249, 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

6.00 am. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Rossini: Ballet Music from "Wilhelm Tell"; Lalo: Symphony Espagnole for Violin and Orchestra (Soloist: Leonid Kogan); Meyerbeer: "Les Patineurs", Excerpts from the Ballet (Conductor: Jean Martinon). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 French Lesson, ed. by M. Katan, presented by E. Sofer. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where To Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 "Be'oholei Torah". 5.15 Ora Shin-Shalom (Violin) at the Piano Gerti Reiner, Corelli-Kreisler: Allegretto; Haydn-Burmester: Minuet; Mendelssohn-Kreisler: Song without words; Ravel: a) "Kaddish" b) "Moto perpetuo" from the Sonata. 5.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.50 The "Kol Yisrael" Symphony Orchestra, Revueltas: First movement from "Janitzio" (Conductor: Abel Eisenberg); Moncayo: "Huapango" (Conductor: Abel Eisenberg); Jonel Patin: Symphonia Brevis (Conductor: the composer). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 Report of the Eichmann Trial. 7.45 Announcements. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 "Nature & Tunes"—ed. by E. Gall. 8.25 Requests for Songs and Dances. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim, chaps. 83 & 84. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Opera — Rossini: "The Barber of Seville" — Part Two. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.33 Literature & Writers. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
400, 422 & 392.7 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.30 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by T. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tune and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.03 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with D. Ben-Avi & R. Michaeli. 6.40 "The Soloist". 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down. 9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment 61". 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 Nations' Songs. 10.42 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.10 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (25.5 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial." 10.35 Music. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Report on the Eichmann Trial 7.00 From the Federation. 7.10 Music. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at Your Request. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Encore". 7.30 The Hebrew Policeman Recalls Bygone Days. 7.45 "Tune & Rhythm". 8.00 "Jazz Club". 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Military Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm". 9.30 "The Friend"—Programme on Charles Wingate. 10.15 Evening Tunes. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. In the Jewish World.

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Joint Project with MIZRACHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

Haifa: Community Center 10 Hermon St. Tel. 67916

The Weather

Forecast: Sharav, warm and dry.

Weather Synopsis: A range of barometric lows along the North African coast is causing the Sharavic warm and dry air.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	22	16—33	18—35
Tiberias	43	17—34	20—41
Nazareth	18	20—34	22—35
Haifa Port	18	18—34	19—36
T.A Kirya	21	18—34	20—36
T.A. Port	51	19—31	20—33
Lydda Airp.	21	15—37	18—39
Jerusalem	16	19—33	21—35
Beersheba	10	18—39	20—41
Eilat	15	26—39	28—41

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

SHARAV WORSE

The *sharav* will continue today with temperatures rising throughout the country.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Sandor Barcs, staff member of the Hungarian news agency M.T.A., to cover the Eichmann trial (by Sabena).

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frohman, Mrs. Al Krant, and Mrs. C. Schechter, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. David Garlett, Denver, and Mr. and Mrs. William I. Schneider, Tucson — guests of the U.J.A.

Mr. Walter Solomon, Chairman of the Manchester branch of the National Council of Younger JNF Commissions in the U.K., for a three-week visit (by Alitalia).

DEPARTURE

The Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Manufacturers Association, Mr. M. Weisglass, on a business tour of Western Europe (by El Al).

80% COUNTED IN CENSUS

More than 80 per cent of the families in the country had been counted in the census by last night, the spokesman of the Central Bureau of Statistics announced.

With the publication of the Chief Rabbinate Council's approval of the census, the enumeration of all religious groups is expected, he added.

The sorting and study of the long census questionnaires submitted to one out of every five families has begun in 14 district offices.

NINE FIRES IN TEL AVIV AREA

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak and Givatayim Fire Brigades had their hands full putting out nine fires yesterday — most of them brush fires and, according to Mr. Aharon Ankory, Deputy Commander of the Tel Aviv Brigade, caused by children playing with matches.

The only bodily injury was reported in a fire caused by a failure of the heating equipment at the Helena Rubinstein Beauty Parlour in Rehov Dizengoff. The proprietress, Mrs. Nuryemowsky, was taken to hospital for treatment of burns.

Seven engines of the Tel Aviv Brigade spent most of the afternoon and a good part of the evening fighting a fire in the fields at the Yad Hama'avir *ma'bara* near Hadar Yosef.

At the same time, other units of the Tel Aviv Brigade extinguished a brush fire at the Municipal Tree Nursery in Rehov Ussishkin, and another in a field near the Yarkon River.

The Givatayim Brigade was summoned to extinguish a blaze in the Harakevet Quarter near the Bialik School.

Another large brush fire was put out at Kfar Ono by the Bnei Brak Brigade.

JERUSALEMITES who have not yet had their dogs vaccinated against rabies must do so today, between 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., at the Municipal Pavilion, Municipal Park, Rehov King George. Unvaccinated, or unlicensed dogs found on the streets without muzzles and leashes will be destroyed.

Eichmann Ired by Brand's Failure

Mrs. Brand Held as Hostage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"When it was clear that my husband would not return, that he had failed to uphold his side of the 'blood for goods' proposal, Eichmann flew into a rage. He was not mad because the 'blood for goods' proposal fell through, but because one Jew, my husband, was no longer in his clutches." Mrs. Hansi Brand yesterday afternoon told the Eichmann trial court. She added that Eichmann said, "you see, no one wants your Jews. I must hold on to them."

A handsome woman, she was nervous when first called to the stand, but later became calm. She started to testify in Hebrew and then switched to German. Born in Budapest, she joined a *hachshara* group where she met her husband. They were married in 1935.

With him, and others, they early became active in rescue work. Her specific task was to arrange for false papers for the refugees arriving in Hungary. Her girl friend's husband had a printing press, and through him the documents were printed.

Her husband told her of his meetings with Eichmann, but she only met Eichmann herself one day before he sent her husband to Istanbul.

At the request of Mr. Gavriel Bach, the Deputy State Attorney, she looked at Eichmann and identified him "100 per cent."

During her first meeting, she gained the impression that although Eichmann wanted to maintain, outwardly, the appearance that she was to serve as a means of contact with her husband, his actual intention was to hold her as a hostage. She could not leave Budapest and had to report to Eichmann's office daily. (This feeling was strengthened during the following weeks when she tried to put her two childern on a shipment of 600 persons whom Eichman had promised would reach a neutral country. (This shipment became the Bergen-Belsen Rescue train.) He snapped at her that it was impossible, that once her children were safe, she too "might slip through his hands." She was happy when she heard this, for it indicated that Eichmann really meant to allow the train to leave. At this first meeting, Eichmann warned her that "the blood for goods" proposal was the "Secret of the Reich" and not to reveal it to anyone. If she did reveal it, the results would be "unbelievable."

Keeping this secret under torture saved her life.

Some time later, she, Dr. Kastner, and many other persons active in rescue work, were arrested by the Hungarian police. She was shown the owner of the printing press who had prepared the forged documents. He was barely recognizable as a result of the beating he had received. For seven hours, she was alternately beaten and interrogated. Finally, she surrendered the address of a cache where forged Hungarian documents were kept — but she did not reveal the one where the forged German documents were hidden. She refused to tell where her husband was. The next day, the S.S. "came and rescued" them from the Hungarians.

Severely Beaten

She could barely walk, so severely had she been beaten. Later, in a subsequent conversation with Eichmann — in all she believed she spoke to him 15 times — he told her that "she had earned her life even if her husband's mission failed, for not breaking down and revealing the Secret of the Reich."

As soon as her husband had left, Eichmann broke his promise not to deport Jews to Auschwitz. He began deporting the Jews from the Carpatho-Russia area. She went with Dr. Israel Kastner to determine what was going on, but only Dr. Kastner went in to see Eichmann. This was the first time the two met. Dr Kastner complained that 100 persons were being packed into a freight car. Eichmann answered that the Jews from that area had many children and the "children did not need so much air." The deportations were being instituted in order to clear "unwanted and untrustworthy persons" from an area which



Mrs. Hansi Brand

was rapidly becoming a frontline due to the advancing Red Army.

"Eichmann always had excuses for not fulfilling his promises," the witness said. For example, when the parachutists from Palestine were taken into custody, Eichmann was asked to release them. He said the matter was not within his jurisdiction.

Payment for allowing the 600 persons to leave was made by collecting three suitcases of foreign currency, diamonds, jewellery and gold. This was turned over to Klages for safe-keeping. This seemed a foolhardy thing to do, but the witness said, "we had no use for these valuables. They would have been taken from us anyway." Later, two experts evaluated the contents of the suitcases and turned them over to Kurt Becher. The Jews did not believe the train would arrive safely in a neutral country and the Rescue Committee had to work hard to persuade them to board the train.

In other talks, Eichmann had told her that she "had better cable her husband (to bring the "blood for goods" deal to a successful conclusion) for "I am starting the mill grinding." *(Ich lasse die Muehle laufen.)*

Broke Promise

Eichmann broke his promise in another matter. He had promised to put 15,000 Jews on "ice" and to send them to Austria without any "selection." But later, Eichmann said he wanted to ship only able-bodied persons. The Rescue Committee held out for complete families. The families were sent, and 15,000-16,000 did reach Strasshoff in Austria. Eichmann added that he was not biologically interested in saving Jews from the Carapatho-Russia area, for they were "Jews true to the Jewish tradition." He preferred saving assimilated Jews, like those present in great numbers in Hungary.

Another time, when she asked why a ship could not leave Constanza for Palestine, Eichmann replied that this would spoil his good relations with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. He had promised him that no Jews from Europe would reach this country.

Still another time, when she pleaded with him to bring Jewish children to Budapest, and not ship them to Auschwitz and he refused, she said: "You apparently have no children, therefore you have no feeling or pity."

He snapped back, "You allow yourself great liberties. If you feel that way, don't come to see me again."

The final incident she witnessed was the beginning of the terrible "forced foot march" when 50,000-60,000 Jews, men, women and children, were forced to march from Budapest towards the Vienna area where they were to build fortifications. The good Hungarians looked "blank-faced" at this terrible march. But others were happy since they could seize the Jewish apartments. When Dr. Kastner protested that the Germans were taking everybody, not only the able-bodied, Eichmann replied, "What can I do. The other Jews have hidden. I must take what I can find."

Cross-Examination

In his cross-examination, Dr. Servatius asked: "Isn't it true that the Hungarian Gendarmerie collected the Jews for the foot march?

A. — I didn't see the Gendarmerie. But I only saw the beginning of the march.

Q. — Did your husband say that ten per cent of the one million Jews would be released when the negotiations began?

A. — Yes.

Q. — Were you happy about this?

A. — We were happy about every chance we had to save Jews.

Q. — You said that Eichmann did not keep his word. But were his conditions met?

A. — Yes. But he promised to send 600 persons abroad.

Q. — Didn't he increase from 600 to 800 the number to be sent?

A. — Only in words.

Q. — You mentioned Becher. Didn't Becher deal with all financial matters?

A. — I don't know where he stood in this matter.

Q. — Didn't Dr. Kastner say that Becher demanded more than Eichmann?

A. — Perhaps. I don't remember.

Q. — Yoel Brand spoke to Becher after the war. Did Kastner speak to Becher?

A. — Yes. At Nuremberg.

Q. — Didn't Dr. Kastner tell you that he owes a great deal to Becher?

A. — I can't answer that question. We were thankful to Becher for what he did.

Justice Landau — Mrs. Brand, you must answer the question.

A. — I can't give an answer.

Justice Landau. — Why not?

A. — I don't know. I don't remember.

Man of Science and Man of Emotion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A psychologist is both a man of science and a man of emotion, and it is this interplay, between science and emotion, which allows him properly to evaluate situations, Professor Gustave Gilbert, of Long Island University, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday.

The professor, who was attached to the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, was being cross-examined by Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel.

Dr. Servatius was trying to show that Professor Gilbert had lost his professional detachment when he had heard of the atrocities and had become emotionally involved, thus casting doubt on the reliability of the testimony he gave to the court on Monday.

Prof. Gilbert concluded by saying that if humanity were divorced from science, the only one "who could judge without emotion would be the murderous robots of the S.S."

'Women's Role' Seminarists Depart to Apply New Ideas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Women's activities in Israel are something to be conquered and we must, examine all our ideas and put them into action with the least possible delay," was the way Mrs. Victoria Betts of Sierra Leone, put it when she summed up the work of the International Seminar on "The Role of Women in a Developing Society" yesterday morning at Beth Shalom in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Wilson Teller of Sierra Leone, who led another of the study groups, put it this way: "There is a challenge to all of us in everything the women of Israel have done."

As the 60 participants (6 had returned earlier) from 22 countries went through a heavy schedule of events in Jerusalem yesterday in the face of the season's heaviest *sharav*, they appeared like women in a hurry to put into action all the new ideas they had learned for helping in the development of their countries.

At the dinner tendered them by the Acting Prime Minister on Monday night, Mr. Eshkol presented them with certificates of attendance at the Seminar. Two members of the course, Madame Chapman of Upper Volta and Mrs. Betts of Sierra Leone, expressed their gratitude on behalf of the participants.

The Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mrs. Bebe Idelson, presided at the luncheon yesterday at the Working Women's Clubrooms, where the women members of the Knesset were the hosts. Knesset Members Esther Raziel Naor, Genia Twersky, Ruth Hektin, Emma Talmi, Tova Sanhedria, Hanna Lamdan and Devora Netzer each explained their particular activities in the Knesset. Madame Quazin, Member of Parliament of Upper Volta, expressed her thanks on behalf of the group for the patience and devotion shown and the wide field covered in so short a time. She ended with a "Vive" for Israel and for women.

At the morning wind-up session of the Seminar they were greeted by Mr. Aharon Remez, head of the division of International Cooperation at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Remez felt that when women "open their hearts to cooperation anything can happen." He also presented them with a film strip of the Seminar, a gift of the Foreign Ministry.

The women leave for home today and tomorrow.

Jerusalem Artists Lose Eviction Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Artists Association was yesterday ordered to vacate Artists House by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court.

At the end of three years of litigation, Magistrate Haimovitch found that the Society had illegally taken possession of the property, which belongs to the Greek Orthodox Patriarch Benedictus Papadopoulos, who resides in the Old City. The court granted the Society a month's leave to appeal.

The Association's lawyer, Mr. Shaul Boasson, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he would discuss the question of an appeal with his clients today.

In 1947, the Mandatory authorities leased the land from the Patriarch for use as an officers' club. At the beginning of 1949, after the British had left Palestine, the Association occupied the premises. The spot was classified as a military area. The property was then administered by the Custodian of Absentee Property. In 1955, the latter returned the property to the Patriarch.

In June 1956, the Patriarch represented by Mr. Anshel Rand, filed suit against the Association. During the hearings Aluf Moshe Dayan, who was Jerusalem District Commander at the time, testified that he had given the Association permission to enter the place. Yesterday the court found that while Aluf Dayan had been authorized to permit entry into a military area, this did not constitute the right to transfer possession of the premises to a third party. The Association, which uses Artists' House as an art gallery and club, is reputed to occupy the premises rent-free.

It is understood that the Patriarch has had several offers from overseas Jewish and Christian public institutions interested in purchasing the five and a half dunam property located in a valuable spot. One offer is said to have amounted to $250,000.

We regret to announce that our beloved mother

Moussia Steimatzky

has passed away at the age of 88.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, May 30, 1961.

Yeheskiel, Tanhum, Simcha Steimatzky and their Families in Israel,
her son, daughters and grandchildren in Russia

Wife Killed; Husband Held

TEL AVIV. — Eighteen-year-old Shulamit Peretz, from Kfar Reshef Ma'bara, near Netanya, was stabbed to death close to midnight on Monday. Her husband, Albert Peretz, 25, has been detained on suspicion of murder.

A disrupted family life is understood to have been the reason for the killing. The accused was arrested at the home of a young widow in the *ma'bara*, whom he recently befriended.

The couple had been married for eight months and, according to neighbours' reports, their life together had never been a happy one. Quarrels and shouting, which frequently ended in blows, were often heard from their house. The husband recently left his wife but continued to visit her several times a week.

On Monday, at 11 p.m., the neighbours suddenly heard screams coming from the Peretz home and on rushing in found Shulamit lying unconscious, covered with blood. A doctor, who was called, pronounced her dead.

The accused offered no resistance when police arrived to arrest him at the home of the young widow. *(Itim)*

Jailed for Attacking Local Council Head

ASHKELON. — Found guilty of striking the Chairman of the Sderot Local Council, Mr. Albert Azran of Sderot, was yesterday sentenced in the Ashkelon Magistrate's Court to two months in prison and was given a four months suspended sentence for a period of one year.

Azran, 24, attacked Mr. Yitzhak Zachai in his office three months ago because, as he claimed, he had failed to find him work and had not treated him properly. *(Itim)*

Histadrut Committee Backs 'Davar' Policy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Davar" will continue to publish the official policies of the Histadrut, and will also give space to the opinions of the minority factions *on Histadrut matters*, even when they oppose the majority ruling.

This decision was adopted yesterday by the Mapai majority on a special committee comprising members of the Histadrut Central Committee, after a prolonged debate on the policies of the Histadrut daily.

The joint proposal of the minority factions to appoint a body to supervise "Davar" during election time was rejected, at which point they announced that they would appeal this decision to the Histadrut Executive.

The committee unanimously took note of "the recent improvements in 'Davar's' format and standards," and the assurance given by its editor, Mr. Haim Shurer that the pages of the paper would continue to remain open to articles of all political shading.

I.P.I.

(Continued from Page One)

and she is a dynamic and valued member of the family of new States, whose destiny will have a powerful influence on the life of our times. Despite the temporary regional hostility — which will one day pass — these three worlds give broad scope for our people to manifest its destiny and to contribute to the vision of liberated man, happy in the unfolding of his gifts."

The afternoon session on "Reporting the Middle East" was addressed by Gunnar Nilsson of Stockholm's "Expressen" and Eduard Sablier of "Le Monde," of Paris.

Mr. Nilsson appealed for unrestricted travel for correspondents between Israel and the Arab states and proposed that the I.P.I. try to arrange a meeting between Arab and Israeli editors.

This last point was taken up by M. Sablier who said the Arabs always seek an ulterior motive when foreign correspondents try and obtain a true picture of happenings in their countries. But he noted that things had improved for pressmen in Egypt since the Nagib-Nasser revolt. Censorship has been almost done away with, although unfavourable reportage could often mean a correspondent would not be allowed into the country again.

The reason for military censorship in Israel was presented to the conference by the Chief of Intelligence, Aluf Haim Herzog. He drew the attention of the newsmen to the fact that they were "at the moment within artillery range of an army whose government maintains that it is in a state of war with Israel." Aluf Herzog revealed that 98.75 per cent of press cables left the country without having been altered in any way by the censor and that in the remaining 1.25 per cent of the dispatches only a word or two might be deleted or altered — always in the correspondent's presence.

To the surprise of the speaker and some of the members themselves, no questions were asked when the subject was thrown open to the floor. A lively debate had been expected because the I.P.I. as a body, and newsmen in general, are generally extremely sensitive to censorship.

At a reception for delegates held at the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds last night, the greetings of the Government were brought by Acting Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. Mr. Rose responded for the guests and Mayor Namir also spoke.

[illegible] — Page 4



Escaped prisoner Yoram Goldner, under the watchful eye of a police guard, following his capture yesterday.

Escaped Prisoner Recaptured

TEL AVIV. — At 20 minutes after midnight Monday — about 14 hours after he broke out of the Tel Mond prison — 18-year-old Yoram Goldner was recaptured by a police ambush as he was fleeing south in a tender on the Geha Road.

Goldner, befogged from an alcoholic binge not long before his capture, and the driver of the tender — whose name was withheld from publication — were taken to District Police Headquarters in Tel Aviv.

Goldner is serving the last half of a two-and-a-half-year sentence for robbery. *(Itim)*

Accused of Illicit Acts With Step-daughter

TEL AVIV. — A resident of Lydda was yesterday released on IL500 bail by the Relieving President of the Tel Aviv District Court, Judge Mordechai Kennet, after being detained on suspicion of committing statutory rape on his 15-year-old step-daughter.

His wife was detained and released on IL100 bail on suspicion of having persuaded her husband and her daughter by her first marriage to have the illicit relations "in order to knit the family closer together."

At the same time, Judge Kennet prohibited the man from returning to his home in Lydda, to prevent further contact between him and his step-daughter, who is in her eighth month of pregnancy.

Ben-Aharon Hits Airport Strike

POST Knesset Reporter

There was no justification for the two-hour strike staged by Lydda Airport workers on May 22, Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon told the Knesset yesterday, in reply to a question by Mr. Ishar Harari (Liberal).

The Minister doubted whether the strike would have taken place "were it not for the intervention of a powerful political element which, under the pretence of defending a worker, sought to undermine the cooperation and understanding that exists between the Ministry and the airport workers.

Mr. Ben-Aharon said that a year and a half ago Sgan-Aluf Michael Keren had been loaned to the Ministry by the Air Force to act as Lydda Airport manager on a trial basis.

When his work proved unsatisfactory, the Air Force, which had continued to pay his salary all along, was requested to recall him. But from his behaviour after that, it became obvious to the Ministry that someone was inspiring S/A Keren to fight for his job and to force himself on the Ministry to the detriment of the airport.

Bill Would Notify Voters Of Their Polling Places

The Knesset yesterday referred to the Law Committee a motion for the agenda by Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), urging that an announcement be sent to all the country's eligible voters informing them of their polling place.

The Deputy Minister of Interior, Dr. Israel Ben-Meir, agreed to refer it to committee although he thought the proposed measure unnecessary, costly, and late.

Dr. Ben-Meir said that notices had been sent to 235,000 of a total of 1,200,000 eligible voters. Notices had been sent to all new voters as well as to persons who had changed their addresses since the last elections.

Practically all other voters would vote at the same polling stations where they voted in 1959, since only very few stations had been changed.

Over 1,250,000 Eligible Voters

More than a million and a quarter persons will be eligible to vote for the Fifth Knesset on August 15, according to the Central Elections Committee.

A total of 2,582 voting stations will operate in close to 1,000 settlements as compared with 2,506 stations in 980 settlements in the elections to the Fourth Knesset in 1959.

'LEVI ESHKOL DAY' IN JERUSALEM TOWN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol was yesterday the guest of the Jerusalem Municipality, and promised all possible Government aid for the further development of the Capital. Before embarking on a tour of the city with Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom to be shown "some of the things done, and the things that still needed doing," he met with the Municipal Executive and senior officials in the Mayor's office. There, the Mayor pinned on Mr. Eshkol's lapel the City emblem.

Mr. Eshkol, who from start to finish brushed aside all ceremony with a barrage of wisecracks, noted he had been associated with Jerusalem since 45 years ago when he worked in Kiryat Anavim. Mr. Ish-Shalom praised Mr. Eshkol for being a "real Jerusalemite," unlike "some Ministers and Members of Knesset I know, who rush to leave every Wednesday."

Inspecting the dilapidated Nahlat Hashiv'a quarter, which stretches from Jaffa Road to Independence Park, and where a new building is now going up, Mr. Ish-Shalom told Mr. Eshkol that the Municipality had decided to sequestrate the area because of the extravagant prices claimed by the owners of the property. Authorization to do so has been requested from the Minister of Interior. Following sequestration, the State Assessor would evaluate the property. If this question is settled, construction of dwellings, offices, and shops could start by next year, and the new quarter should take three to four years to complete.

The party also toured slum quarters near the border and others parts of town.

At a luncheon in honour of Mr. Eshkol at the Eden Hotel, Mr. Ish-Shalom said Jerusalem needed more immigrants (of the 4,000 or so immigrants per month, the Capital only gets a few dozen despite a shortage of labour, he said); more housing for immigrants (only 450 immigrant housing units have been allocated for Jerusalem by the Ministry of Labour this year); and encouragement of enterprises.

But the central problem, he said, was the clearing of slums, where 3,000 families now lived. This could not be done without Government aid, he said. Mr. Ish-Shalom also spoke of the impossible conditions of some of the city's schools.

½ Cabinet Trapped

Half the Government was trapped in a lift in Jerusalem's Bikkur Holim hospital yesterday.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who is also Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry, and Religious Affairs, was held captive in the lift when it halted between floors and remained there for five minutes after the alarm button was pressed.

Together with Mayor Ish-Shalom, Mr. Eshkol used the time to question officials about the hospital. It was the first time the lift had broken down, a doctor said later. Mr Eshkol and Mr. Ish-Shalom decided to make the downward trip on foot.

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Of Christ it was said: "The Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David, and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever."

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H.N.Z. WIZO in ISRAEL, Natanya Branch
ANNOUNCES
"A Get Acquainted Evening"
for students of the neighbouring Ulpans adopted by Wizo, Natanya,
on Wednesday, May 31, '61, at 8.00 p.m.
at the Wizo Club, 1 Rehov Smilansky, Natanya
Dr. Regina Zimmerman, Chairman of Israel Wizo's Dept. of Organization and Culture, and Miss Lily Frank, General Secretary of World Wizo, will participate.
Films on Wizo activity will be shown.

Parking Meters Adapted To New Coins

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Parking meters in Jerusalem are to be adjusted to the new smaller five agora coin by next month, it is learned from Municipality sources. Following this adjustment, the meters will no longer take the older 50 pruta coins.

At present the meter slot is only good for the old, larger coin, and there have been cases of drivers inserting the smaller coin to no effect. The meters are being adapted together with those of other cities by an English firm.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

	29/5	30/5
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel $	100	100
3½% Emudei $	90½	90½
4% Def. Loan	109½	108½
6% Hous. Loan H	108	108
6½% " H	106½	105½
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	111½	111½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	96½	97½
6% E. Hay. III	108	108
6% Fert. & Chem.	109½	109½
Local Author. 58/65	107½	106½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	107½	106½
6½% Hou. Loan "A"	108	108
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	122½	122½
6% E. Hay. III	106	106
Local Authorities	107	106
50%/50% $ C.-o.-L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	99½	99½
5% Pal. Elect.	100½	100
6% Bank Leumi Invest	101½	102
ORD & PREF. SHRS.		
P.E.C. Stock	510½	510½
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref	462½	464½
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord. St	383	381
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	384	380
Bank Leumi Inv.	384	384
Rassco Pref.	160½	160½
Otsar Hit. Hayehudit		
Registered	351½	350
Bearer	353½	352
Hous. Mort. Bank	141	141
Ellern Invest.	310½	310½
Africa Pal. Inv.	226	227
I.L.D.C. (new)	259	257
Ata Ord. "B"	199	199
Ata Def. (Reg.)	—	—
Moller Text.	155½	155½
Phoenicia (Reg.)	110½	110½
Assis & Bej. Bro.	255½	253½
Pal. Potash	456	451½
Dead Sea Foun.	355	354½
Teva	190	184
Pal. Cold Stor.	220½	220½
Paper Mills	170½	173
Alliance	21.48	21.48
Delek	318	317
Delek 11/19	318½	318½
Jordan Explor.	99½	99½
Nehushtan	130½	130½
Fert. & Chem.	115½	115½
Dubek	119½	121
ISRAS		
Is. Rassco Inv. Co.	109½	109½
CURB		
Lapidoth	371	370
Naphta	120½	121½
Rassco (1960)	150	150
Shemen	99½	99½
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	141	142

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Higher
Index Bonds	Higher
Ord. Shares	Irregular

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Going Abroad?...
Ask your travel agent for a Traveller's Hospital Insurance policy.
A moderate premium will guarantee coverage of your hospital expenses, in case of sudden illness or accident, in foreign currency.
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Moshavim Oppose Beef Imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Current high beef prices and planned meat imports in an effort to bring them down are unjustified, the spokesman of the Moshavim Movement claimed here yesterday.

While there had been a temporary shortage of fresh beef, caused by the delay in seasonal calvings, supplies between October and March of this year still exceeded last year's by five thousand head, he said (34,000 as compared to 29,000 during the October to March season of 1959/60).

The Meat Marketing Board had this year raised the price ceiling for "on the hoof" beef by 25 agora to IL2.80 per kg. This, however, by no means justified any retail price rise in excess of 45-50 agora per kilogram, the spokesman claimed.

The import of milch cows from Holland this summer would also release an additional quantity of fresh beef for the home markets since it was expected that a percentage of the new herds would be unable to acclimatise and will have to be earmarked for the slaughter houses.

מס הכנסה

ANNUAL DECLARATION OF INCOME FOR THE 1961 TAX YEAR
SELF-EMPLOYED TAXPAYERS

In April independent taxpayers were sent form 301 — to fill in their Annual Declaration of Income for the Tax Year 1960 — and a booklet for payment of advances for the tax year 1961. Independent taxpayers who for any reason did not receive the form for Annual Declaration of Income can obtain it from the Information Clerk at all Income Tax Assessors' offices.

- The deadline for submitting declarations for self-employed taxpayers who do not base their declarations on bookkeeping accounts is June 30, 1961; for those who do base their declarations on bookkeeping accounts the deadline is August 31, 1961.
- A fine for dilatory payment at the rate of 3 per cent monthly from the total tax fixed at the last assessment will be levied in every case of delay in submitting the declaration.
- Special clerks have been appointed at all Tax Assessors' offices for the purpose of advising on income tax rights and obligations and, where necessary, of assisting tax-payers in filling out their Annual Declarations of Income.

E. SHARON,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

Stamp Tax for Bills

The new rates for stamp tax on bills went into effect on April 1, 1961, as follows:

- Persons rendering services or selling commodities valued at IL75 or more are obliged to submit stamped bills.
- A bill for a sum between IL75 and IL100 will bear a six-agora stamp.
- A bill for a sum above IL100 is liable to three agorot more tax for every additional IL50 or portion thereof.
- Institutions wishing to stamp their bills by franking rather than gummed stamps should address their requests to the Customs and Excise Directorate, 51 Shderot Gershon Agron, Jerusalem.

E. GILDAN,
Assistant Director of Customs and Excise

HBU HBU
FOR IMPORT FOR EXPORT



HOLLAND BANK UNION
HAIFA 14, BANK ST.
TEL AVIV 4, ROTHSCHILD BLVD

British Balked at Rescue Plans

Secret Documents Show Veto of Proposal to Bomb Auschwitz and Drop Parachutists

By MACABEE DEAN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A SERIES of hitherto secret documents showing that the R.A.F. found that bombing Auschwitz presented "great technical difficulties" and could not be carried out, and that the British Colonial Office had vetoed a military plan to drop several hundred Palestinian Jews into Hungary in 1944 were submitted to the Eichmann Trial Court on Tuesday morning by Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General.

Other documents submitted showed that the British had promised Mr. Yoel Brand that he would not be arrested; and that the British refused permission to Mr. Menahem Bader, (now Director-General of the Ministry of Development) to go to Budapest to complete Mr. Brand's mission.

Moreover, the British rejected as impractical a Jewish Agency suggestion that the British and Americans offer the Jews in Nazi-dominated Europe their protection.

The purpose of submitting the documents seems to be to dispel reports that the Jewish Agency did not do everything in its power to help Mr. Brand complete his mission.

After persistent demands that the Allies blow up Auschwitz and the railways leading to it, Mr. Richard Law, of the Foreign Office, on September 1, 1944, wrote to Dr. Chaim Weizmann:

"You will remember that on July 6 you discussed with the Foreign Secretary the camp at Birkenau, in Upper Silesia, and the atrocities that were being committed there by the Germans against Hungarian and other Jews. You enquired whether any steps could be taken to put a stop to, or even to mitigate, these massacres, and you suggested that something might be achieved by bombing the camps, and also, if it was possible, the railway lines leading to them.

"As he promised, Mr. Eden immediately put the proposal to the Secretary of State for Air. The matter received the most careful consideration at the Air Staff, but I am sorry to have to tell you that, in view of the very great technical difficulties involved, we have no option but to refrain from pursuing the proposal in present circumstances.

"I realize that this decision will prove a disappointment to you, but you may feel fully assured that the matter was most thoroughly investigated."

British Already Knew of Brand's Mission

When Mr. Hausner had finished reading this document, Judge Halevi asked what "were the technical difficulties?"

Mr. Hausner shrugged his shoulders, indicating that he did not know, and said the question should be directed to the Air Ministry.

The plan to drop the parachutists had the dual purpose of helping the Allied war effort and of halting the massacre of what remained of Hungarian Jewry. This is stated in a memorandum prepared for Dr. Weizmann in November, 1945, in anticipation of his appearance before the Nuremberg Tribunal. (In the end, Dr. Weizmann did not appear.)

The document states:

"In the beginning of 1944, when there were over 700,000 Jews left alive in Hungary, the Jewish Agency had put a scheme to the British authorities to drop hundreds of Palestinian Jews by parachute into Hungary. In the considered view of high British military authorities, the project would have been advantageous to the Allies militarily and would have been helpful in preventing the massacre of many of the Hungarian Jews alive then.

"When this scheme was approved by all military authorities concerned and arrangements were initiated to carry out the scheme, the Colonial Office interfered and for political considerations, instructed the military authorities to drop it."

The first document submitted was a nine-page single-spaced report in Hebrew from Mr. Moshe Shertok (Sharett) on his meeting with Mr. Brand in Aleppo. It closely follows Mr. Brand's testimony in court. It is dated June 11, 1944.

'What Were the Technical Difficulties?'

But news of Mr. Brand's mission had already been received by the British, for on June 5, Mr. G. H. Hall, an Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, wrote to Dr. Weizmann a "strictly personal and confidential letter" as follows:

"As promised at our meeting of June 2, I write to confirm, in the strictest confidence, what I told you about a suggestion reported to us by the Jewish Agency for the evacuation of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

"On May 19, Yoel Brand, a trusted and well-known Zionist —representative in Hungary, arrived in Istanbul from Vienna in a German aircraft. He was accompanied by a Hungarian Gestapo agent. High German Gestapo chiefs in Budapest sent Brand to Turkey, with this man as watchdog, to place before high Allied authorities and Jewish leaders in England, America and Palestine the following offer:

"'Instead of completely annihilating all remaining Jews in Rumania, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the Nazis, it was stated, would agree to evacuate from those countries 1,000,000 Jews to Spain and Portugal (but not to Palestine). The delivery of 10,000 motor lorries and certain quantities of tea, coffee, cocoa and soap was required in return. Once the offer has been accepted in principle, the Germans were prepared, as an earnest of good faith, to release the first batch of 5,000 to 10,000 Jews before receiving any corresponding consideration. They would also consider exchanging Jews against German prisoners-of-war. The programme of wholehearted liquidation will be carried out if the offer is rejected. Brandt must return with a reply to Budapest within two weeks from May 19. . . .

"'The Agency stated that they would keep all the foregoing information strictly secret and wished us to do so too, but they requested his Majesty's Government to communicate it to the U.S. Government, and this has been done.'"

On June 6, Dr. Weizmann wrote to Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, asking for a personal interview to discuss the matter. Dr. Weizmann writes that "it appears to me that questions of policy in the highest degree critical and delicate may be involved, and I am most anxious that anything to be done by the Jewish Agency should be with the knowledge and approval of H.M. Government. At the same time, it is of course my paramount duty to try and discover the course of action which offers the best hope of saving Jewish lives. . . Meantime, might I ask you to do me the favour of asking the British Ambassador in Ankara to do all he can to expedite the granting of a Turkish visa to Mr. Shertok who wants to go immediately from Jerusalem to Istanbul to make further investigations into this extraordinary story."

On June 15, Mr. Shertok wired the Foreign Office from Aleppo that "I interviewed 'the friend' (the reference is to Mr. Brand who arrived on Wednesday, June 7) on Sunday for six hours and came to the conclusion that active steps are now imperative. After the interview, 'the friend' was transported to Cairo and I myself returned to Jerusalem on Tuesday night. . . I saw the High Commissioner with Mr Ben-Gurion today. The High Commissioner is cabling London and we asked him to transmit to Weizmann our evaluation and proposals, including immediate facilities for my flying to London, and for arrangements for 'the friend's' return home. . . the agreed line of keeping the door open makes 'the friend's' return absolutely imperative so please do your utmost on your part to expedite my journey. Please inform Nahum (Dr. Goldmann)."

'Brand Should Not Go Back'

In the next document, dated June 23, Mr. A. W. G. Randall (in the absence of Mr. Hall), of the Foreign Office, writes that he would like Mr. Sharett to come to London. He adds: "We are strongly of the opinion that Brand should not go back until we at least have seen Mr. Sharett. It seems to us unthinkable that retaining Mr. Brand in Cairo should be held to indicate that H.M. Government are not giving earnest attention to any practicable scheme for assisting Jews now suffering under German threats. But whether the particular scheme brought by Mr. Brand has any right to consideration is a question on which we may obtain more light during Mr. Sharett's forthcoming visit."

The next document is a 17-page, double-spaced report in English by Mr. Sharett. It was delivered at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on June 27. After discussing the entire matter, Mr. Sharett notes that from a conversation with the High Commissioner, he got the impression that he was not "much impressed by my argument for Mr. Brand's return. I started to say that Mr. Brand would not have left Turkey for Syria were it not for . . . when the High Commissioner interrupted me rather sharply: 'I know what you are going to say. You are going to argue that there had been a breach of faith. Don't go on. The answer is very simple: This is War.'"

Mr. Sharett then reports on his talk with Mr. Ira Hirschmann, the representative of the American War Refugee Board in Turkey, at the U.S. Legation in Cairo. "He told me that the report about Brand's mission had created a great stir in the State Department. . . Mr. Stettinius, who was dealing with the matter, told him to fly post-haste to Ankara to investigate."

On June 30, Mr. Sharett informed Mr. Ben-Gurion that "we also suggested warning railwaymen in Hungary that whoever operates deportation trains will be considered a war criminal." This was a proposal made to the Foreign Office.

Weizmann Meets with Eden

On July 6, Dr. Weizmann drew up an aide *memoire* following his interview with Mr. Eden. This document states:

"According to messages from the responsible Jewish group in Budapest which have reached representatives of the Jewish Agency, in Istanbul, Geneva and Lisbon, 400,000 Hungarian Jews have already been deported to the death camps. The Geneva message states that most transports have gone to Birkenau, in Upper Silesia, where there are four crematoriums with a capacity for gassing and burning 60,000 a day, and where, in the course of the last year, over 1,500,000 Jews from all over Europe are reported to have been killed. In and around Budapest there are still over 200,000 Jews, awaiting their doom. According to the Istanbul message their deportation was to have started this week.

"It would thus appear that the stage of temporizing, in the hope of prolonging the victims' lives, is over, and some definite steps must immediately be taken if the admittedly remote chance of saving the remnants of Hungarian Jewry is not to be missed. We realize that our proposals for action are unorthodox, and perhaps unprecedented. But we consider them warranted by the present tragedy, which is also without its parallel or precedent."

He noted that the Agency had already proposed that Germany be told that "some appropriate body is ready to meet for discussing the rescue of Jews; and that Yoel Brand, and if possible, his former escort, should be allowed to return to Hungary, Brand being authorized to inform the other side of the course that will have been decided upon.

"That any Gestapo offer to release Jews must have ulterior motives — avowed or hidden — is fully appreciated. It is not, however, improbable that in the false hope of achieving those ends, they would be prepared to let out a certain number of Jews — large or small. The whole thing may boil down to a question of money, and we believe that the ransom should be paid.

"Apart from the question of Yoel Brand's mission, we would make the following urgent suggestions:

- That the Allies should publish a declaration expressing their readiness to admit Jewish fugitives to all their territories, and stating that they have in this the support of neutrals (Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, and possibly Turkey), who are prepared to give temporary shelter to Jewish refugees from massacres.
- That a stern warning to Hungarian officials, railwaymen, and the population in general be published and broadcast, to the effect that anyone convicted of having taken part in the rounding-up, deportation and extermination of Jews will be considered to be a war criminal and treated accordingly.
- That Marshal Stalin be approached to issue a similar warning to Hungary on the part of the U.S.S.R.
- That the railway-line leading from Budapest to Birkenau, and the death-camps at Birkenau and other places, should be bombed."

In a cable sent the same day by Mr. Sharett to Mr. Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem, and to Dr. Goldmann, in New York, Mr. Sharett outlines the gist of the meeting with Eden. He notes that the "Secretary gave us a very sympathetic hearing. He expressed his serious misgivings regarding any proposal or negotiations. The War Cabinet's suggestions regarding the Brand mission and other proposals for action have been communicated to Moscow and Washington and the replies are outstanding. The proposal regarding Bader's going to Budapest will have to be submitted to the Cabinet. He promised to recommend an approach to Stalin and has already asked the Air Ministry to explore the possibility of bombing camps and will now add the (possibility of bombing) railways."

On July 11, the Jewish Agency submitted a "Note on the Proposal for Bombing the Death Camps." After describing the rate of extermination and the methods used, the note states:

"The bombing of the death camps is thus hardly likely to achieve the salvation of the victims to any appreciable extent. Its physical effects can only be the destruction of plant and personnel, and possibly the hastening of the end of those already doomed. The resulting dislocation of the German machinery for systematic wholesale murder may possibly cause delay in the execution of those still in Hungary (over 300,000 in and around Budapest). This, in itself, is valuable as far as it goes, but it may not go very far, as other means of extermination can be quickly improvised. The main purpose of the bombing should be its many-sided and far-reaching moral effect.

"It would mean, in the first instance, that the Allies waged direct war on the extermination of the victims of Nazi oppression. Secondly, it would give the lie to the oft-repeated assertions of Nazi spokesmen that the Allies are not really so displeased with the work of the Nazis in ridding Europe of Jews. Thirdly, it would go far towards dissipating the incredulity which still persists in Allied quarters with regard to the reports of mass extermination perpetrated by the Nazis. Fourthly, it would give weight to the threats of reprisals against the murderers by showing that the Allies are taking the extermination of Jews so seriously as to warrant the allocation of aircraft resources for this particular operation, and thus have a deterrent effect. The first report that the R.A.F. or the American Air Force had bombed the death camps in Upper Silesia is bound to have a demonstrative value in all those directions.

"Special attention may be drawn to the fact (mentioned in the enclosed report) that the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) camp contains workshops of the German armament concerns Siemens and Krupp."

A former inmate of Auschwitz, Mr. Meshullam Add, of Beersheba, told The Jerusalem Post *yesterday that Auschwitz was bombed in October, 1944 — "by the Russians, I think."*

On July 12, Mr. Sharett met with Mr. Randall to discuss the overall situation. As regards the return of Mr. Brand, the British Government was consulting with America and Russia. He said that the latter "were not interested in the details of the proposal, but their agreement had to be obtained to the general line."

Mr. Sharett then proposed a "legal fiction" under which all Jews in "Nazi-occupied countries should be declared to be British-protected, or Anglo - American - protected persons. Mr. Randall replied straight away that this had already been considered and rejected."

Spanish Protection

After Mr. Sharett pointed out that the Spanish Government had agreed to afford protection to all Sephardi Jews, "Mr. Randall said that . . . the decision of the Spanish Government did not constitute a precedent, because the Spanish were neutrals. Secondly, it applied only to a very limited number.

As to the proposal that the Allies should do the same, the objections were:

- that such a step would be treated with contempt by the other side;
- that to make it appear serious they would have to accompany it with an offer of exchange, for which they had no Germans available;
- that giving asylum to hundreds of thousands of people was a practical impossibility;
- that it might show that the Allies were so much preoccupied with the Jewish problem as to make the Germans feel that this was an extremely important and vulnerable point, so far as the Allies are concerned, with the result that they would put the screw on even harder.

"I said I found it difficult to see how much harder the Germans could put on the screw, after all that had happened, and I added that I quite saw that the Allies had many things to consider, but that from the point of view of Jewish lives, there was absolutely nothing to lose."

NOT INTERROGATION

The photograph published in yesterday's paper showed former U.S. Army psychologist Prof. Gustav Gilbert in an informal conversation with Goering, Hoess and Ribbentropp, and not interrogating them, as was wrongly reported.

Editors from 29 Lands at I.P.I. Opening

Debate on 'Journalism in Freedom's New Borderlands'

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Tenth Assembly of the International Press Institute was opened yesterday morning by President Itzhak Ben-Zvi. The conference hall at the hotel proved an ideal venue with the deep red curtain behind the platform setting off the flags of the 29 countries from which 161 delegates have arrived. More participants were still coming yesterday.

All the members were equipped with earphones and there were simultaneous translations in English, Hebrew, French, and German.

In his address the President said that the country's situation at the meeting place of continents, and of the past and the present, made it an ideal site for an assembly which would devote a great deal of its time to considering freedom in the developing countries.

Mayor Mordecai Namir welcomed the guests on behalf of Tel Aviv.

No Compromise

The highlight of the opening session was a passionate plea by Mochtar Lubis, of Jakarta, for no compromise in respect of the principles of the I.P.I. even in countries where journalists are under great pressure to come to terms with tyrannies in order to enable them to go on working. Lubis, who was under house detention in Indonesia for refusing to sign a declaration accepting the rules of his Government, said the I.P.I. had been a beacon of light for him and men like him through the dark years, and that the slightest compromise about the issue of freedom would be the beginning of the end. In lands where large numbers of persons are obsessed by hunger, the temptation to rely on one strong man to provide them with a better life was very strong, and the democracies had to prove to them that freedom



Mochtar Lubis

from want and freedom of expression were identical.

Mr. Lubis was commenting on the opening address by Mr. Donald Tyerman, editor of the "Economist" and Chairman of the Executive Board of the I.P.I. who posed the question, without providing the answer, of what can be done in countries where the principle of a free press is not accepted. "We can easily sit in our more comfortable countries," he said, "and condemn those who, under quite different conditions, break our rules. Is it best to cast out these men, or ought we to try in some different way to help them in their struggle to be as free as possible?"

Mr. Tyerman paid tributes to Lubis and to Yalman of Turkey, but wondered whether ideals should not take cognizance of the difficulties in "freedom's new borderlands."

"Without diminishing or diluting basic principles," he asked whether it was not possible to find some practical way to help the journalists in "no man's land."

He pointed out that there are pressures even in the long established and free democracies. President Kennedy had asked the American press to consider national security when dealing with the Cuban issue — and had been rejected: Britain had "regular arrangements" which were quite voluntary. Israel has military censorship.

Mr. Tyerman referred to the I.P.I. meeting on a frontier "with echoes of recent war and undertones of present insecurity," and said that I.P.I. did not come here "in any polemical or partisan spirit, and I am sad that some of our friends have decided they cannot join us in Israel this week." (See Karachi report in next column.)

Other speakers in the general discussion took varied attitudes on the question of adjusting ideals to realities. Mr. Terkel M. Terkleman of the "Berlingske Tidende," Copenhagen, objected to the I.P.I. being a club of editors from secure countries and suggested the creation of a new category for "passive members." Mr. Talbot Patrick of the Rock Hill "Herald," South Carolina, discussed difficulties in the United States when fighting the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Alhaji Jose, of the Lagos "Daily Times," Nigeria, opposed any sort of "second class membership" but said that I.P.I. should judge each case on its merits, considering conditions in the editor's country as well as personal beliefs and conduct. He was supported by L.K. Jakande of "The Service," of Lagos.

Mr. E.J.B. Rose, Director of I.P.I., reported on the many activities of the organization. These included the arrangement of several international meetings and the running of workshops for Asian journalists. This was the start of the I.P.I.'s Asian programme. In addition, the first real contacts have been made with the African press.

He reviewed the work of the I.P.I. in several countries where freedom of the press was threatened, such as Formosa, Turkey, and South Korea.

AUSTRALIAN NAMED DIRECTOR OF I.P.I.



The I.P.I. announced yesterday that Mr. Jim Rose, Director of the I.P.I. since its inception, will resign at the end of this year. His place will be taken by Mr. Rohan Deakin Rivett, of Australia, former Editor-in-chief of the "Adelaide News" and chairman of the Australian national committee of the I.P.I. since 1954.

PAKISTANIS LAUDED FOR BOYCOTTING I.P.I.

KARACHI (Reuter). — Heads of Arab diplomatic missions here yesterday gave a luncheon party to Pakistani editors and journalists to thank them for boycotting the I.P.I. Assembly now being held in Israel.

Said Abdel Kadir Gaylani, Iraqi Ambassador, expressed "the esteem, admiration and thanks of the Arab world for the noble stand taken by the Pakistani press."

Altaf Husain, editor of "Dawn" and a member of the executive of the I.P.I. Pakistan branch, said the Pakistani press had taken a stand against Israel "because we consider it our duty." He hoped all Moslem and Arab countries would regard each other's problems as their own problems.

Brand Barks Replies Under Sharp Cross-Examination

By DORIS LANKIN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yoel Brand was yesterday cross-examined for 90 minutes by Eichmann's defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, whose line of questioning was aimed at minimizing the role played by Eichmann in the deportation of Hungarian Jewry and emphasizing the part played by the Hungarians.

Testifying in German, Mr. Brand sometimes barked his answers — and at one point Justice Landau pointedly instructed the witness to lower his voice.

In reply to the question whether Eichmann had told him, when discussing the "blood for goods" deal, that he had received instructions from above to carry on with the deportations until the negotiations had been completed, but that he, himself, would have liked to delay them, Brand said that Eichmann had never expressed any desire for saving Jews. Eichmann promised only to divert the transports to Slovakia and Austria and to delay their despatch to Auschwitz for a fortnight.

"He told me, to hurry, however," said the witness, as he could not "keep them on ice" for more than a fortnight. But he did not keep even this promise. He sent the transports straight to Auschwitz.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Brand said that the cold-blooded and calculated proposition put to him by Eichmann was both terrible and cruel and had finally ruined his, the witness' life. At the time, however, he had grasped at the opportunity of saving ten per cent of the proffered million and of getting the gas chambers at Auschwitz destroyed (both of which Eichmann had offered as an "advance," if Brand brought back a positive reply to the proposition).

Mr. Brand denied he had ever said Eichmann was omnipotent or that he had supreme power in the Nazi machine. "All I said," the witness insisted, "was that Eichmann was the arch-murderer in the department of murder."

When Dr. Servatius asked him whether, in his conversations with the British on the "trucks for Jews" proposition, he had received the impression that the British considered that one million Jews would be an additional burden on them, Brand replied: "Burden is not exactly the right word. They simply did not want the Jews." He had not, however, heard any of the British officers, with whom he had discussed his proposition daily for four-and-a-half months, mention that ridding Germany of one million Jews would be to the Germans' advantage. This question had never been discussed, he said.

Brand admitted that he had been contacted by a British lieutenant-colonel in Hungary about giving aid to escaped British prisoners-of-war. But the witness denied that these prisoners had ever started an underground movement in Hungary. The only offer from this British officer to help the Hungarian Jews to form underground groups had, he said, been contained in the batch of letters which Eichmann had on one occasion handed over to him and which he and the members of the Rescue Committee had been convinced was used as a trap.

Dr. Servatius persistently pressed Mr. Brand on the fact that nowhere in Mr. Sharett's report on his conversation with him, nor in any of the other reports introduced today by the Attorney-General, is the figure of 100,000 given as the "advance" which Eichmann was prepared to concede in return for a favourable reply to his proposition, intimating that Brand had failed to reveal the full extent of Eichmann's willingness to show good will. The witness explained that when he had spoken in the presence of British officers he had been careful not to mention too large a number of Jews would be allowed to leave Hungary upon his return with a favourable reply, as he was afraid of frightening the British off and prejudicing his chances of returning. He added, however, that he had always mentioned the figure of ten per cent — that is 100,000 — in his talks with the Jewish leaders. And, he emphasized, he had certainly said that besides allowing a number of Jews to go, Eichmann had promised to destroy the gas chambers — and for him (Brand) that was the most important thing.

Justice Landau instructed Mr. Brand to be available this morning for further questioning by the court after the Judges had had an opportunity of studying the documents submitted by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Bach then drew the court's attention to certain remarks in Eichmann's statement to the police and to replies given by Becher when he was examined in Nuremberg, all of which indicated that the idea of the "blood for goods" transaction had originated with Himmler and that his purpose had been to prepare the ground for a "white-washing" campaign in his own favour.

Earlier, in completing his testimony on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Brand said Eichmann had told him that Bandi Grosz must go along to Istanbul to "keep an eye on me." But the witness believed that Grosz was being sent to contact British and American agents and was to report back to Klages of Department VI (counter-intelligence) and not to Eichmann. This impression was strengthened when the two were arrested in Turkey.

Grosz shouted at the time: "You are all fools and don't know what is going on." The truth was, said Grosz, that he was being sent to pave the way for peace negotiations and to contact the Allies. He said the proposal to trade in Jews was only "something thrown in as an offering."

The witness planned to see Mr. Steinhardt, the American Ambassador, but he was arrested *en route* to Ankara. He then decided to proceed to Jerusalem to see Mr. Moshe Sharett. After the train left the Turkish border, and crossed into Syria, which the British controlled, he was arrested at Aleppo. In Aleppo he met Mr. Sharett. He was taken to Cairo and placed under arrest for four-and-a-half months.



Brand testifying yesterday

NOT INTERROGATION

The photograph published in yesterday's paper showed former U.S. Army psychologist Prof. Gustav Gilbert in an informal conversation with Goering, Hoess and Ribbentropp, and not interrogating them, as was wrongly reported.



TRAVEL BY ISRAEL RAILWAYS MEANS SPEED, COMFORT, SAFETY AND SAVINGS.
Organized tours of Jerusalem, Galilee and the Negev continue.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
THE DRAMA GROUP
will present (in Hebrew)
HIPPOLYTUS
by Euripides
Tonight, May 31, at 8.30 p.m. in the Amphitheatre on the University Campus.
Tickets obtainable at the Information Desk, Administration Building, University Campus; Beit Hillel, 4 Balfour Street, Jerusalem; the Government Tourist Office, King George Street, Jerusalem.
Transport to and from the Amphitheatre assured.

The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work of the Hebrew University
announces that applications for admission for the academic year 1961/62 are now being accepted.
Interested applicants who possess matriculation certificates recognized by the Ministry of Education and Culture and who have reached the age of twenty should apply in writing to: Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, The Hebrew University, Rehov Emil Butta, Jerusalem.
The Information Bulletin of the School and appointment details will be sent to applicants by return mail.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEL AVIV-JAFFA
Public Tender No. 229/61
Erection of Multi-Storeyed Parking Garages
The Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa invites offers for the lease of a plot (No. 650, parcel No. 6908), which lies between Luria, Glickman and Droyanoff Streets, the area of which is 4400 sq. m.
The aim of the lease is the erection of a multi-storeyed parking garage.
Further details and conditions of the lease can be obtained at the Development and Property Department, 30 Rehov Idelson, (first floor), between 9-11 a.m.
Two copies of the bid should be sent by registered letter (and only so!) to the City Clerk's Department, the Municipality of Tel Aviv, 27 Rehov Bialik, in the specially prepared envelopes, marked with the name of this tender — the Erection of a Multi-Storeyed Parking Garage, plot No. 650, parcel No. 650. The envelopes are available at the Department for Development and Property, 30 Rehov Idelson.
The final date for the receipt of the bids, as above, is August 31, 1961.
The bidder should attach to his offer a guarantee to the sum of IL10,000, either in cash, or in the form of a banker's guarantee for six months from the date of entry, from a bank recognized by the City Treasurer.
The Municipality does not undertake to accept the highest offer or any offer whatsoever.
MORDECAI NAMIR
Mayor.
May 31, 1961



TZELON blinds are airy, cheap and decorative. Give privacy and an atmosphere
- THE BLINDS ARE MADE OF ALUMINIUM SLATS, ARE AVAILABE IN A VARIETY OF COLOURS.
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Twenty New Towns For Israel

Housing and Slum Clearance Receiving Priority

By DAVID TANNE
Director, Housing Administration

THE replacement of the Labour Ministry's Housing Division by the new Housing Administration reflects a change in our approach to several aspects of public housing, a change born of 13 years of both achievement and error in the field.

Increased housing activity, growing recognition of the importance of more inclusive planning, the aggravated problem of land reserves, the need to bring more aspects of public housing under legislative cover, and for more extensive research into the problems of construction and building materials, as well as changes in the financing structure of various housing projects—all these considerations led to widening the authority of the Housing Division when it was replaced by the Housing Administration. The Administration's jurisdiction consists first and foremost of the following vital functions:

1. Implementation of a policy of population dispersal and development of uninhabited areas by giving priority to construction in such areas (this includes the establishment of new towns).
2. The liquidation of all temporary housing such as camps and ma'barot, and the rehabilitation of slum areas.
3. Increasing the number of housing projects based on savings and on economic profitability.

20 New Towns

At the initiative of the Government, about 20 towns have been built or rebuilt and their populations increased. Under the pressure of mass immigration, we had to reverse the standard practice, and we built or enlarged and populated these towns before there were enough jobs to go around. This created serious social and economic problems which we are just beginning to overcome with the completion of a series of heavy and light industrial enterprises.

In the new towns that we are about to establish—including Arad—we are in a position to plan from the cornerstone up, so that the creation of jobs will keep pace with the growth of the population.

Each of the new towns is planned for a population of 10,000 at the outset and a maximum of 50,000 on completion. Thus, we must in the first stage build 3,000 dwelling units, pave streets and connect them to the main roads, provide water, sewerage, and electrical networks, and, finally, construct the various public buildings. The initial investment per town at 1961 prices is about $31m.—not including investment in the establishment of industry—breaking down as follows (in $m.):

Planning, streets and roads, utilities, etc.	3.22
Housing	20.44
Public structures	6.44

These sums will be needed during the next four years as follows:

Year	Number of Families	Investment in $m.
I	500	6.57
II	700	7.79
III	800	7.84
IV	1,000	8.60
TOTAL	3,000	$30.80

Obviously, such investments cannot come from the State budget alone. We intend to try to attract local and foreign investors—who, it may be added, are showing increasing interest in investing in all phases of public construction.

This plan for the establishment of a series of new towns based on manufacturing and the exploitation of the natural resources in their vicinity will without doubt constitute another step towards Israel's economic independence.

We have been dealing with the problem of slums over the years, but rather haphazardly.

It is difficult to state the precise dimensions of the problem. Perhaps it is particularly serious in Israel because most of the homes in the old neighbourhoods and towns which were repopulated after the establishment of the State were originally of poorer standard than the general standard prevailing at the time they were built.

Here our activity is based on cooperation—in execution and financing—between the Housing Administration and the local authorities on the one hand, and the Housing Administration and the Histadrut on the other. Some $40m. are to be invested in the five joint companies we have established between us for the construction of housing for 5,000 families within two to three years.

In public housing, we distinguish between two categories of housing construction:

- **Social**—which is intended for those who lack the means to acquire decent housing.
- **Standard**—which is intended primarily for persons of average income, and which can and should be based on the principle of economic profitability.

Each programme is financed from two sources: the cash down payments of the prospective tenant or purchaser, and outside funds usually guaranteed by mortgages. The greater the tenant's need, the lower his proportion of contribution.

Sources of Financing

The chief source of outside financing is the State Budget. This compels public housing to follow a scale of priorities whereby funds are allocated within the framework of the country's overall development programme. Quite naturally, in the broader perspective housing needs seem less urgent and are assigned lower priority—though this is not to say they are not important. Our efforts to deal with them continue unabated, even if we do not always have sufficient means. That is why we have intensified our efforts to attract local and foreign investors.

Years ago, when Israel's foreign currency problem was critical, the Government was forced to limit foreign currency investments to branches of the economy which could contribute immediately to the improvement of the country's trade balance. The improvement came, and in 1959 the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investment was amended to include housing and mortgage investment.

Since then, interest in investment in public housing has grown to the extent that this year the Government was able to relinquish its financial obligations in the Save for Housing Scheme and base it on conventional mortgage financing.

The Government's share in Israel construction has dropped from 45 per cent in 1957 to less than 30 per cent ($70m. out of $225m.) in the current fiscal year.

And negotiations are now in progress with individuals and with groups of investors whose successful completion will make it possible for the Government further to reduce its share even as the pace of construction is stepped up.

Since the inception of the State, 300,000 dwelling units have been built. Another 150,000 units, including the public services and utilities they will require, will be built in the next five years.

The establishment of new towns, the replacement of slums with modern housing estates, the construction of housing under the savings for housing schemes, and the setting up of the public institutions to serve the growing population are not only a national and social task, but also offer broad scope for creative private enterprise. We shall make available to this enterprise all the know-how and experience we have acquired during the 13 years of our activity.



Beersheba's new urban centre

Minister of Labour Optimistic About Building Prospects

CHALLENGE FOR PRIVATE INVESTORS

POST Economic Reporter

PRIVATE investment of close to IL250m. (at existing prices) will be needed during each of the coming five years in order to accomplish the national housing programme, Dr. Giora Josephthal, the Minister of Labour, told *The Jerusalem Post*, in connection with the publication today of this *Jerusalem Post* Housing Supplement.

This reflects a revolutionary change in the social and economic situation of the country, Dr. Josephthal explained. Up till recently, the construction scene was dominated by an overwhelming problem: the massive inflow of new immigrants, mostly without means. As the country itself possessed limited resources, practically all the finances and trained manpower available for the building industry had to be devoted to housing those whose need came first.

Change of Emphasis

The population of Israel doubled in the first four years of the State's existence, and trebled in the first decade. The Government's housing programme could not be confined to adding suburbs to existing towns and villages. In the event, over 400 new agricultural settlements and 20 new townships were created. Beersheba was built almost from scratch. It is at present a thriving urban centre, attaining a population of 50,000 this year.

Now that the great majority of the immigrants have been accommodated and a network of new inhabited localities spread over the country's outlying zones, a change of emphasis emerges. The immigrants are working, and many want to improve their lodging at their own expense. Members of the settled community had to yield priority to the immigrants in the early years, even if many of the former did not possess a self-contained dwelling of their own. In 1954 the Popular Housing Programme started to meet this need. Government mortgages supplemented the old-timers' savings for the purchase of a home under the scheme. Today commercial banks and private investors are able to supply the mortgage facilities, dispensing the Government from having to use public funds for the Popular Housing Programme, now designated the Save-for-Housing Programme. In addition, private building has extended appreciably year by year, tapping the growing purchasing power of the community.

The rapid economic and financial development of the country has therefore allowed the Government — concerned as ever with social rather than commercial functions — to concentrate its investments in three directions: immigrant housing, the opening of new settlement areas (such as Arad and Bsor), and slum clearance. This includes the supply of accommodation for the remaining immigrants still inhabiting *ma'barot*.

In other words the Government will continue to occupy itself with those parts of the housing programme that are not commercially profitable. The housing authorities are responsible for giving a start to new arrivals or low-income groups that have not yet accumulated any means, and also for laying the foundations of new townships in empty areas that still await settlement. The Government also has the duty to effect improvements and extensions in the immigrant dwellings erected when money and building materials were in short supply.

IL130m. Annually

Assuming for purposes of calculation that immigrants will arrive during the next five years at an average rate of 35,000-40,000 a year, the Government housing programme can be expected to cost IL130m. in each of the first two years (during which the programme for clearing the *ma'barot* will be completed) and IL115m. annually thereafter. This includes the Government's part in the slum-clearing programme which it will carry out jointly with the Histadrut and the municipalities.

As regards housing built without the participation of Government funds, it is planned to erect 7,000 units a year under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour's Housing Administration — 2,000 units for young couples and 5,000 under the Save-for-Housing Programme. And it is expected that 8-9,000 units will be constructed each year by private builders for sale or rent on the open market. The investment involved from private sources (including the contribution, necessarily limited, from the would-be householders' own savings) will approach IL-250m. a year — double the expenditure made from the Government's Budget.

Demand for housing in Israel can be expected to remain high for a considerable time into the future. Most people are accommodated in flats that were tailored to make a little money go a long way. Homes are crowded, and get more crowded still with the rising population. The economy is buoyant and the purchasing power shows no sign of flagging. Israelis are house-proud, and the turnover in apartments is high as people try to improve themselves.

Israel has, in summary, a hard-working population that is pressing for attractive homes, soundly-built offices and convenient shopping facilities, at prices and terms of payment that should be within their means. If private investors can meet that challenge, they will play an important role in the economic and social development of the Jewish State.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Edwin Janss, Jr.

Planner of New Communities



ONE of the 12 American contractors now visiting Israel on a 12-day "Builders' Tour" is in one respect not typical of the group. Edwin Janss, Jr., whose California real estate development corporation is one of the foremost in the state, is neither a Zionist nor — by whatever definition one chooses — a Jew. During his stay here he may find himself growing weary of this distinction; for in fact, with the emerging New Look of foreign investment in Israel, Mr. Janss' presence here is perfectly logical. The new presumption is — investment for the sake of business, not Zionism. So while one will no doubt continue to find visiting business men who happen to be Jews, one may hope to find, increasingly, visiting gentile business men like Mr. Janss.

In what might be considered a pioneering role he sets an impressive image. Crew-cut, with the kind of American good looks one finds on water skis and golf links from California to New Hampshire, he brings his own sun tan here and is delighted with Israel's weather, even the ominous pre-khamsin phase. "It's exactly like Southern California," he says happily. "A desert wind blows in from Nevada, the temperature goes over 100 (38 centigrade) everybody's hair stands on end from the static electricity, and people get very angry."

Brand-New Community

Aside from the weather, there are some curious parallels — though very different in context — between his work in California and what he is seeing in Israel. The Janss Corporation, founded in 1896, is presently engaged in building a brand-new community on what is now farmland some 70 km. from Los Angeles. (By American reckoning, this will make the new community part of Greater Los Angeles.) The farm, — 4,000 hectares — will, within the next five years or so, become a self-contained neighbourhood for 40,000 people. (California has a weekly influx of 7,000 "new immigrants," explains Mr. Janss.) Jobs for no less than 37,000 have already been planned, with such industrial concerns as Westinghouse and Packard committed to building factories — 12, and they have already been constructed. There will be a park system, a shopping centre (financed by insurance company funds), a motel and a bowling alley and no less than two universities. Residential quarters will all be individual houses, priced between $15,000 and $30,000. Financing for average Americans, by Mr. Janss' account, has a dreamlike quality: a normal citizen can buy his $15,000 house by paying nothing down, $120 a month on a 30 year loan at 7 per cent.

Many such new communities are now being planned and constructed throughout America by private enterprises, but usually they are much smaller units of perhaps 700 homes. His is unique, principally because of the availability of a single unbroken tract of land.

Another project of the Janss Corporation, in addition to mortgages and supermarkets, and representing an impressive degree of diversification, is cattle fattening. At a place in California called Thermal, where temperatures often reach 50 centigrade, 25,000 head of cattle spend the last 120 days of their lives putting on weight. They manage to do this in spite of the heat, explains Mr. Janss, "because they have absolutely no work to do."

In Israel Mr. Janss is looking for "foreign investments." By this he means, of course, not money to invest, but places to invest in. He is anxious to find, for the assets of his corporation, foreign investment locales which will provide, first and foremost, security. He has already investigated possibilities in South America.

From Hula to Eilat

Together with the 11 other leading American contractors here as guests of the Israel Investment Authority and the Housing Administration of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Janss will be seeing Israel from the Hula to Eilat. The tour, arranged by Patra, covers all aspects of the country with special emphasis on the experts' interests. Thus, while the day in Eilat includes King Solomon's Mines it also covers a visit to the prefabricated houses industry there; Nazareth means the housing project of Kiryat Nazareth as well as sightseeing.

After only a few days in the country, Mr. Janss is already using the term "dynamic" to describe Israel — but in the terms of a businessman. Israelis may be made wistful by the manner in which "new immigrants" are "absorbed" in California. But they may take pride in the fact that this visitor points to Israel's productivity as constituting its value to investors, and says that "the dynamism of this country is pre-ordained."

HELGA DUDMAN

New Ideas in Town-Planning

Different Types of Houses to Suit Locality

By MARK SEGAL

WHY are so many of our immigrant towns unsightly and their buildings so ugly? Why, in fact, if there was so much talk of planning, do the new cities look so badly planned?

When these two leading questions are put to policy formulators in the Ministry of Labour's Housing Administration, they admit to past mistakes which were caused primarily by the pressure of mass immigration. But there continue to be administrative mistakes—why, for instance, are there two separate planning divisions: one in the Housing Administration and one in the Ministry of the Interior? The Chief Architect and Head of the Administration's Planning Division, Mr. A. Dudai, also wonders why the two divisions are kept apart, considering that one of the State Comptroller's reports recommended their merger.

Mr. Dudai points out that the first plan for housing, formulated in 1949-50, was based more on intuition than on a basic economic survey of the country and its development prospects. Then there were always arguments between the planners and the administrators; seemingly the latter learned as time proceeded but not in time to prevent the miles of slum dwellings littering Beersheba and Jerusalem's Katamon. But learn they did, and one has just to judge by the improvements in new towns built at a later date, such as Ashdod, Mr. Dudai claims (he inherited all the headaches when he took up his post in 1956).

Garden City Ideas

"We almost never completed the job we set out to do," the head of the Housing Administration's Division for Development Towns, Mr. Yehuda Tamir, admits. But he says that since 1954-56 pressure has dropped and matters have improved. Mr. Tamir points out—and Mr. Dudai concurs—that our original planners were greatly influenced by the garden city idea of Britain. They visualized houses amidst green lawns and planned housing in Beersheba accordingly, forgetting water problems and the driving winds. Then again Mr. Dudai notes that the early planners allotted each house a plot of ground—at that time the idea of an auxiliary semi-urban farmstead was fashionable. The result is acres upon acres of depressing streets in places like Beersheba.

But Mr. Tamir points out that the garden suburb idea did succeed in the Ramat Aviv quarter in Tel Aviv, due mainly to the fact that the inhabitants were able to pay more money than the residents of the new immigrant towns and also because in the meantime the planners and administrators had accepted the idea of community planning. "We now talk of neighbourhoods, not just houses", Mr. Tamir says. "We have learned to think in concepts of environment planning and neighbourhood execution. Just go to the Shimshon Quarter in Ashkelon or the new immigrant housing estate going up in Acre—there we show what we have learned — that it's not just the house that's important, but the garden, the pavement and the shopping centre and the school."

Mr. Dudai also was glad that the administrators at long last had taken up the approach of the complete neighbourhood unit—and invited us to visit the latest suburb of Ramat Yosef between Bat Yam and Holon.

Multi-Storied Houses

Mr. Dudai notes thankfully that more stress is now being put on multi-storied buildings and less on small semi-detached units. Planners have come to the decision that it is more worthwhile to raze the shoddy buildings in Beersheba's "new" immigrant quarters and replace them by new ones than to build yet more new estates. It will be cheaper—as will be the case in Kiryat Gat, where early misplanning will be corrected by replacing the small houses at the centre of the rapidly expanding town by large buildings — 26 families will live in four storeys where two made their homes on one floor.

The Chief Architect gets annoyed when you mention Eilat to him. "There was absolutely no justification for building small houses there, think of how much people have to walk under the dreadful sun. We should have built like they did in Akaba."

The two officials react differently when asked why the same box-like buildings were put up in such different places as Kiryat Shmone, Safad, Eilat and Dimona. Mr. Tamir believes that Government housing involves standardization as a matter of course. In fact he holds that this is the case the world over and recalls that during a recent visit to Singapore he saw a housing estate which could easily have been mistaken for the Kiryat Eliezer suburb on the outskirts of Haifa.

Mr. Dudai says that in the past there had to be complete standardization in order to grapple with the pressure of applicants for housing. But the standard overall planning will continue with special stress on local differences: at least Safad and Eilat will have differing houses. In fact, Mr. Dudai revealed new, and exciting plans.

Kiryat Nazareth, for example, will have modern oriental-style homes with inner courtyards, but also seven-storey split-level buildings. Mr. Dudai is a firm believer in the Corbusier idea of tall structures with lots of vacant space for gardens below. Thus in Jerusalem both Katamon Het and Romema will have seven-storied structures with cut-stone facings. Mr. Dudai favours long buildings but was thwarted in Haifa by Mayor Aba Khoushy who termed them "barracks." All the same the idea will be carried out in Jerusalem's Bayit Vegan suburb, so that it will have ten units to a dunam.

Planning Teams

What will improve future housing will be the new policy of decentralizing planning offices. The 160 engineers and architects who make up the personnel of the planning division will shortly be split up into teams of a dozen men and posted to various parts of the country. The Jerusalem team moved one-and-a-half years ago, the Galilee team moved to Nazareth a month ago, the Negev group will move in August and next year the Haifa team will be transferred. This policy has already radically improved Jerusalem planning. Mr. Dudai believes. His staff of 160 plans 30,000 housing units per annum, whilst in England a staff of 80 plan a city of 80,000.

Both Mr. Dudai and Mr. Tamir appreciate the chance given them by the new town at Arad. The Chief Architect visualizes it as a town of tall buildings built around a planned community centre, with connecting colonnades spanning the pavements and shading inhabitants from the burning desert sun. Mr. Tamir visualizes Arad as a city of 40,000 inhabitants serving an area dotted with semi-urban townlets.

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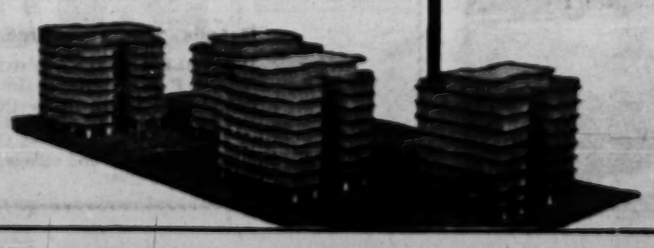
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MIFAL HAHISAHON L'VINYAN

Approx 20.000 Families Given Housing Facilities Through Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan Since 1955



Beersheba's sandy wastes turned into garden residential quarters under the Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan programme.

Settlers to Development Towns

(SUMMARY OF THE FIRST HALF-YEAR'S ACTIVITIES)

The Unit for the direction of settlers to development towns began its activities at the end of December 1960. Its duties were then defined as follows: to help the families of professional and technical workers and young couples who are prepared to settle in development towns and to find employment in industries and services in these places for them. This was to be executed by giving help in finding housing and employment for the candidates as well as helping them to acclimatize to the communal life of the town.

The Unit directs candidates to 23 towns, 15 of which urgently need skilled workers in industry, whilst the others, though also in need of skilled workers, are in the main in need of additional manpower in order to strengthen the demographical make-up of the town by the addition of veterans and immigrants from the European countries. This addition will, it is hoped, increase the possibilities of communal activities in the towns, will push forward the integration of the groups coming from various countries of the Diaspora and so enable the place to produce its own leadership for communal and municipal activities.

The number of candidates enrolled to date (since December) has reached 800 families of skilled workers in the fields of electricity, metal work, building trades, engineering, tractors, the diamond industry, as well as teachers, office workers and members of the free professions. Some of the applicants are highly skilled and most are the heads of families of 3-4 persons between the ages of 21-38. More than half are Israel-born or of families living in the country prior to independence and, apart from a small minority, are all permanently employed, so that their transfer to a development town will take them away from permanent jobs.

Although the main stream of transferees will only begin in a month or two when the specially built housing will have been completed, to date 170 of the families registered have already moved to the towns.

Those transferred are assured good housing on easy terms and additional help in those cases which are considered needy. In addition arrangements are made to help the candidate in the period prior to his decision to acquire his flat and to settle permanently in the place.

Young couples are allowed to rent flats at a monthly rent of between IL60-70, thanks to an additional Government subsidy of IL20 per month for a period of five years. Couples are entitled to buy the flats they rent and in such cases an appriopriate part of the rent paid will be considered as part payment.

The Government and the Jewish Agency have decided to grant their employees severance pay should they decide to move to development towns. The list of locations recognized as development towns include: Eilat, Mitzpe Rammon, Dimona, Kfar Yeruham, Ofakim, Beit Shean, Hazor, Migdal Haemek, Azata, S'derot and Meona. In addition those transferred are entitled to special reductions in Income Tax authorized in specified places listed by the Income Tax authorities. Special attention is paid to groups wishing to transfer *en bloc* to one of the new towns.

The Principles of Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan

(Savings for Housing Scheme)

The Scheme was first announced in 1955 as a continuation of the Popular Housing Scheme, under which 13,000 flats had been built between 1953 and 1955. Since then the new scheme has erected some additional 20,000 flats, so that, in all, some 33,000 flats have been built which house more than 110,000 persons.

The Savings for Housing Scheme is based on helping those who are prepared to help themselves. In other words the scheme guarantees **long-term mortgages** at easy rates of interest to all savers. The period of saving is generally up to three years. During this period the savers enjoy the following benefits:

A. GUARANTEED 4% INTEREST ON THEIR SAVINGS.
B. SAVINGS ARE LINKED TO THE BUILDING-COSTS INDEX.
C. THE ORDER OF ENTRY INTO THE NEW FLATS IS FIXED ANNUALLY IN EACH AREA BY THE DRAWING OF LOTS.
D. PARTICIPATION IN PRIZE-BEARING LOTTERIES.

The linking guarantee is offered as protection against fluctuations in the building-costs index which is determined annually, on July 1, by a committee of experts appointed by the Minister of Labour. As a result any rise in costs is applicable only to the difference between the price of the flat and the amount already saved.

Linking Guarantee:

As a result of changes in the building index, the Savers benefited from the linking guarantee on their deposits as follows:

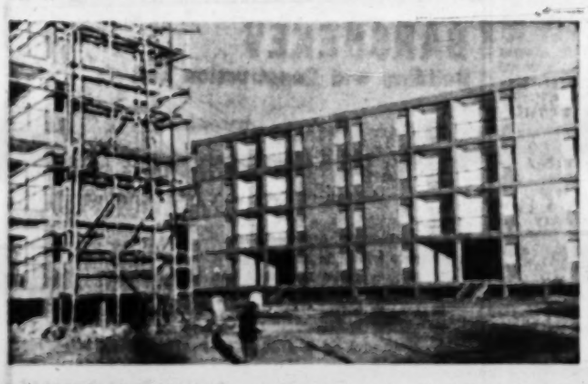
13.9% on 1.7.1956
7.3% " 1.7.1957
2.3% " 1.7.1958
5.0% " 1.7.1959
8.5% " 1.7.1960

Sums saved to date: —

Since the inception of the Saving for Housing Scheme in 1955 and until 1960 IL95,000,000 have been deposited with it.

During the same period IL25,000,000 have been paid out to various depositors in order to enable them to acquire flats in other public, or private, housing schemes.

IL50,000,000 of the remaining sum have been invested so far in the building of flats for the savers. 12,000 depositors are today registered with the scheme and their deposits amount to IL20,000,000



ABOVE: Jerusalem stone is now used in the Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan apartment houses going up in the Capital. BELOW: The development town of Dimona takes shape under the Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan programme, as modern three-storey housing units go up to change the look of the desert landscape. Public buildings, including that of the Local Council, can be seen on far left.

The Savings for Housing Scheme has housed:

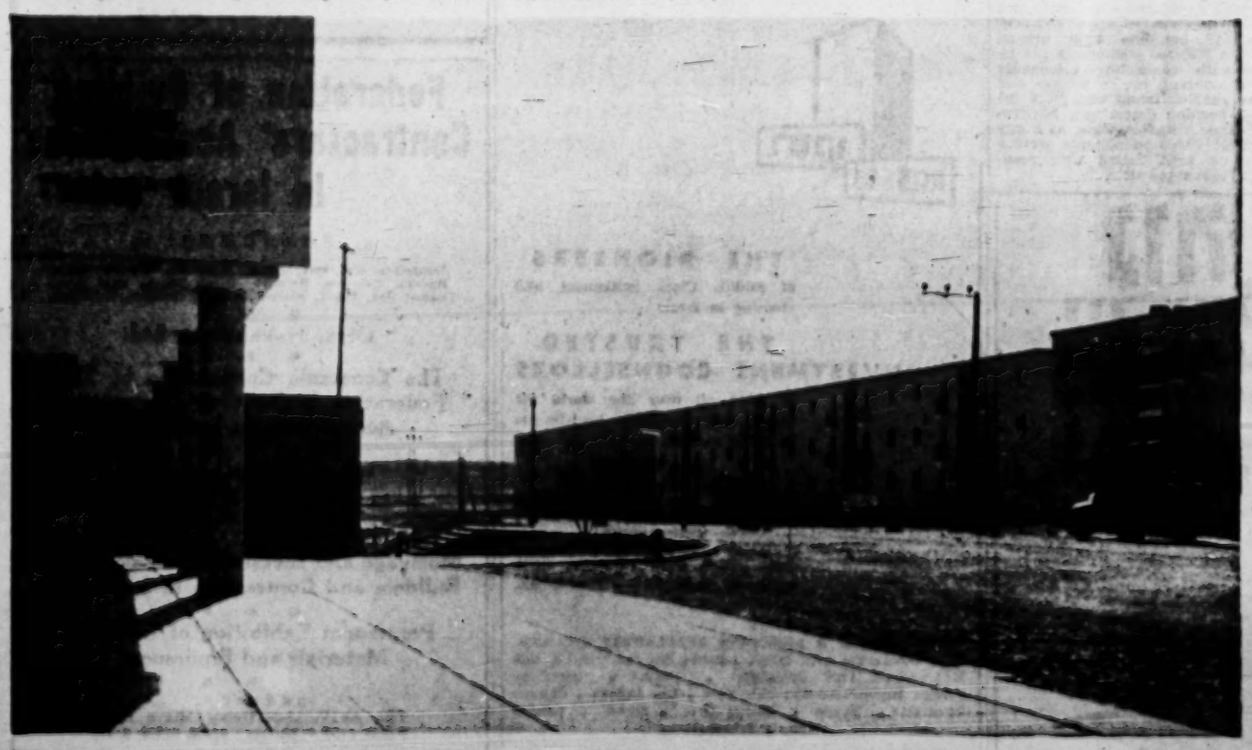
Veteran citizens and new immigrants dwellers of the tin huts of the ma'barot, inhabitants of slums and young couples.

New, handsome, modern, housing estates have been erected in Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba and in the Galilee.

The residential quarters include: Shopping centres, kindergartens, schools, club houses, clinics and playgrounds.



A new Mifal Hahisahon L'vinyan quarter in Tel Aviv's garden suburb, Yad Eliyahu.



TERMS OF REGISTRATION FOR MIFAL HAHISAHON L'VINYAN

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In order to join the scheme, a first deposit of IL1,000, or a smaller sum approved by the director of the scheme, is required. A monthly payment of at least IL25 is then required until the depositor enters his flat.

Savings Guaranteed

A committee appointed by the Minister of Labour, meeting annually in July, fixes the building-costs index. The value of the savings will be linked to changes in this index. The sum credited to the saver, in addition to the sum saved, in accordance with the index, will be called Value Linking Payment. The savings carry a 4% interest per annum which is tax-free.

Loans

The Government will help those entitled to housing, to obtain long-term loans on easy terms. Similarly it will help in the acquiring of additional loans from financial institutions or the building contractors.

Housing Rights

All depositors whose saving accounts reach the sum of IL2,000 on a certain date, or any other sum fixed by the scheme's administration, will be considered candidates for entry into flats and will have the right to participate in the lotteries at which the flats are allotted for that year. Should the saver win in the draw he will acquire the right to enter a flat and he will be required to complete his payments into his account up to the total, to be determined by the scheme, as sufficient for concluding the contract with the contractor.

Prize-Bearing Lotteries

Four drawings will be held in 1960-1961 in which valuable prizes will be raffled off. The prizes will include refrigerators, washing machines, gas stoves and air-plane flights. Any depositor whose savings reach the sum of IL1,000 before the set date and who has not acquired the right of entry in that year and did not win a prize in a previous draw will be entitled to take part in the lottery.

Nullifying Contracts

A depositor who wishes to stop saving is entitled to remove his deposit. He must inform the Scheme Administration, by registered letter, three months in advance, and must return his pay book and the copy of the contract in his possession.

With this notice the depositor loses all rights for housing with the Scheme. A depositor who annuls his contract within 3 years of his first payment to the scheme will receive his savings book with 4% annual interest.

A depositor who annuls his contract after three years from his first payment will receive all his deposits with 4% per annum interest and the appropriate Value Linking Payment.

Details and enrollment:

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TEL AVIV — 15 Rehov Ibn Gavirol, Dizengoff—Frishman Passage; The Central Post Office, Rehov Allenby; Jaffa Post Office, Rehov Yerushalayim.

In all others towns and villages at the offices of the Housing Administration or at "Amidar."

Construction of Urban Amenities Proceeding Apace

Every Town Needs Its Civic Centres

By DAVID ALVINE

CONTINUOUS blocks of flats interspersed with shops do not necessarily make a town. Israel's housing authorities learnt this lesson the hard way, when it was borne upon them that a home and a job are not enough to make an immigrant stay put in a development area.

An apartment in Hatzor is cheaper than in Tel Aviv, and its occupant is charged less income tax. Why then have citizens commonly abandoned a self-contained dwelling and a job in Hatzor to seek a room for key-money in a Tel Aviv suburb? Not always is the temptation a careerist one — the chance of making more headway in the big town. More often the average person is drawn by the sights and sounds of a genuine *bona fide* city; which translated into the language of town-planning, means a place with at least a town centre.

The building of town- and neighbourhood-centres is at last in full swing up and down the country. It is Stage Two in the nation's urban development process, and is transforming haphazard collections of standardized apartment blocks into municipal entities having not only a name but character, individuality and even charm. People like throngs, and these can only build up in a "forum" situated at a focal point within a closely inhabited area. Twenty such forums, gracelessly called "commercial centres," are under construction or about to be started in Israel this year alone, at an investment that will fall not far short of IL40m.

The Housing Division in the Labour Ministry made allowance for commercial centres when blue-printing new townships or suburbs. But most of the sites remained empty during the first years when all the available capital was needed to put up housing for the occupants of ma'barot. The result is that shops and offices proliferated in huts among gleaming multi-story apartment houses. The average market was initially a commercial ma'bara, waiting to be re-housed in stone and mortar.

Size of Centre

How big should the forum be? This has been worked out with an eye to economic realities. Eight hundred dwellings—in the view of Israel's Housing Administration — justify a neighbourhood centre, with a kindergarten, an elementary school, a synagogue, a grocer, a greengrocer, a mother-and-child clinic. Not much more can reasonably be supplied. A secondary school would be three-quarters empty, a cafe would be short of customers and a furniture shop would go bankrupt.

Five neighbourhood units (each with its little school and shopping centre, as above) add up to enough purchasing power for a town-centre proper, around which the neighbourhoods should be clustered like petals of a flower, so that the forum is easily accessible from all areas. Most of Israel's development townships exceed 800 families. Some of them, together with many of the bulging suburbs and satellite towns newly built, are passing the 2,500-family level, at which it is considered sufficient to start planning a complete town-centre, with a post office, a fire station, a municipality, a high school, a local labour council, shops selling pharmaceutics, clothing, shoes and electric fittings, a bank, a cinema, and all the other amenities that give colour to urban life.

A forum carries the important civic responsibility of "representing" the town — giving inspiration to and setting standards for the inhabitants. This requires the architects to plan something more than a group of shops and service buildings. There should be promenades, gardens, perhaps a monument or two. Secondly, the tradesmen among whom the amenities of the commercial centre are attributed must maintain their premises and surroundings in a manner worthy of the forum's civic function. In Upper Tiberias the shops were built and then sold to their various occupants. This resulted in the whole area becoming shabby, dusty, dilapidated.

Shops Rented

The Housing Administration drew the natural conclusion. The shops are no longer sold, but rented. Would-be investors may purchase the whole centre, or nothing. One building alone is commonly sold separately—the cinema, as in Kfar Yeruham and Netivot. The contract of sale imposes upon the substantial person or persons who can afford to acquire the whole of a commercial centre a number of civic obligations. First, they must rent out the premises in a manner which will ensure the existence of certain services requisite for the community. Secondly, they have to keep he buildings in good repair, the colonnades clean, the pavement swept, the lawns and shrubs trimmed and watered.

Generally the Government's objective is to draw foreign investors into financing these centres, or else (since the building programme brooks no delays) into buying them after construction has begun. Rassco has specialized in erecting commercial centres and has mobilized a good deal of foreign capital to finance the work; though up to now the Government has generally had to put its part of the money into the kitty as well. Where no outside agency is available to finance construction, then the Government's newly formed Commercial Centres Company now does the job—particularly in those more sluggish townships which have not yet acquired the economic momentum that will attract businessmen.

Dimona, population 6,000, already possesses a commercial centre, built at a cost of IL400,000. But in two years' time the number of her inhabitants will rise to 15,000. Construction is starting in July of Stage Two in the centre's development, to include cultural and sports buildings, a supermarket and a swimming-pool. This extension will cost another IL1m., according to the Housing Administration. The new port city of Ashdod is beginning its second commercial centre, to be built by the firm of Goldstein Brothers. The Commercial Centres Company is starting in three months' time to build in Kiryat Ono, pending the conclusion of negotiations with a potential investor from Los Angeles.

What is viewed as the handsomest forum in Israel — in Bat Yam—has just been sold for $500,000 to a group of investors from Pittsburgh together with two business-men from Mexico, Mr. Margolis and Mr. Friedman. Central American capital is also participating in the construction by Rassco of a IL480,000 cinema in the town-centre of Nahariya, which will hold 1,100 people and have a 15-square-metre stage, suitable for concerts and plays. Rassco has just completed another shopping centre in Nahariya's new immigrant neighbourhood called Givat Katznelson. It will replace the temporary structures which house the shops today.

Kiryat Shmona, an immigrant town that has reached a population of 14,000, has a commercial centre built by the Kiryat Shmona Development Company. Another was built by Rassco, and again the agreement with the local authority specifies that the existing open-air market must be closed down as the new premises become available. In Jerusalem the new centre at Kiryat Hayovel—still being extended—will be supplemented by a centre in the capital's newest suburb, Ir Ganim.

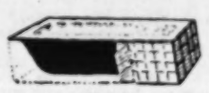
Building projects of this type are continuing elsewhere — in Lydda, Ramle, Holon, Bnei Brak, Beersheba (a IL3.5m. centre, including apartments), Ashkelon, Upper Nazareth, and in the satellite towns of Haifa. A IL400,000 cinema is going up in Eilat, and a IL35,000 building of shops and offices is being added to the commercial centre in Beit Shemesh.

A cafe, an imposing cinema, an arcade of shops, their fronts lit up brightly as the shades of evening fall—such things constitute the furnishings that make a latter-day forum, where the residents may concourse with height-ened spirits during their leisure time, particularly in Israel's warm climate that sociably draws everybody out of doors.

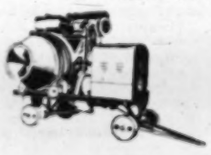


The new Shopping Centre constructed by Rassco in Nahariya.

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Private Building On the Upgrade

Credit Strain Relaxed But Land Prices Rising

By DR. M. ATER

ACCORDING to Bank of Israel estimates, total investments in housing amounted to almost IL300m. in 1959, i.e. about 30 per cent of our aggregate gross investment that year. In 1960 the volume of housing dropped by about IL40m., but all of it was accounted for by the smaller scope of public housing activity, while private housing slightly increased in volume. Since building costs had risen by over five per cent according to the official index, and by more than that in the private sector, the money volume of private building must have increased by about 10 per cent, and while in 1959 it accounted for exactly half of all the housing put up, its share advanced to over 60 per cent in the past year.

For the current year the official economic forecast indicated a further expansion of housing activity by as much as eight to nine per cent, partly due to the renewed expansion of government housing and partly on account of more private building, apart from another rise in building wages and other costs. The private building sector may well put up houses valued at IL175 m. this year, i.e. about 20 per cent more than in 1959, and the question naturally arises how this expansion has been possible without recourse to considerable additional credits. The question is particularly legitimate in view of the fact that two years ago private building contractors complained bitterly about a shortage of adequate financing facilities.

The question cannot be answered extensively, for lack of published data, but the general outline may be sketched as follows. Part of the additional capital requirements have indeed been supplied by bigger bank credits, despite credit control and official frowning on such "unproductive" loans. This trend was already discernable in 1959 — when total bank credits to "building" (which however also includes the public sector and some non-housing projects, even though industrial and agricultural buildings are included in other items) soared by almost IL9m., i.e. by a third — and it must have gathered momentum in the past year.

Besides, the three mortgage banks operating in this country have increased their capital and were thus in a position to expand their activity outside the public housing schemes. Moreover, they have been joined by a fourth mortgage bank—the Jaysour — which specializes in non-public housing and operates almost solely in the field of new buildings. By the end of 1960 outstanding loans from this bank already topped IL6m., and the amount may almost double during 1961. As a matter of fact, the Jaysour bank has been granted quite extraordinary terms in order to enable it to sell its debentures abroad. The prevailing notion of a severe credit squeeze being applied to housing activities must therefore be considerably qualified.

Another factor which has eased the credit strain seems to have been the brisk demand for private housing which prevailed for most of the past two years. As a result most contractors were able to get substantial down payments and sometimes even managed to finance the closing stages of one building by the down payments on the next. Moreover, the prices of flats have risen more than the building costs.

To be sure, the contractor's higher margin is not readily apparent, since the prevailing practice is to turn that part of the price which more or less corresponds to the contractor's profit into a second mortgage loan for 12-24 month, but in due time these amounts are repaid and ploughed back into the business.

Notwithstanding all this, of course, a considerable financing gap remained in building operations, and it must have been closed by recourse to the black market, either directly by the contractors in question or by their suppliers, who have had to take up bills maturing after 24 months and even more. There is no reliable estimate of the amount of black credits which have served to finance private housing activity, but insiders are certain that they account for quite a substantial portion of the total.

It should also be borne in mind that many purchasers of flats borrow in order to raise the amounts required for cash payment. However, observers point out that the importance of this private indebtedness should not be overstressed: as a rule, people are now both more cautious and more liquid than in former years.

The picture would however not be complete without mentioning a new trend which has assumed growing importance in recent months, namely the rapid rise in land values and the scarcity of suitable building plots in Tel Aviv and some other places. Due to this development, contractors are now eager to prepare a land reserve for future projects and attempt to raise additional capital in order to finance purchases of building plots. The recent news of heavier immigration, and the announcement that land rents for public housing would rise have given a new fillip to this speculative activity in privately owned land and will presumably bring in its wake an increased credit squeeze in private housing. Inside observers feel that some weaker contractors may thus be completely squeezed out, but the stronger ones may eventually pluck even bigger profit plums.

Preventing Wall-Cracks

By DAVID REN GID'ON

THE cracking of upper walls is quite a common occurence in Israel, due to the differential thermal expansion of the flat reinforced concrete roofs, which are more exposed to sun radiation than the walls beneath them.

When the Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour decided to sponsor an investigation on methods to avoid thermal cracking it turned for a solution to the Building Research Station of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, the country's leading centre for study and research in the building field. The Structural Department of the Building Research Station, headed by Dr. Rosenhaupt, was assigned to the task.

Two solutions offered themselves. The first was to separate the roof from the walls, and the second, to connect the roof to the walls but to reinforce the walls in a way which would enable them to withstand the strains and stresses caused by the expanding roof.

Practical Work

The researchers' first step was to determine theoretically the forces operating on the walls and roof. This done, they began the practical side of their research. They concentrated first on the separation of the roof from the walls. Several models were built at the Technion's Building Research Station. In one model the roof was separated from the walls by inserting a double layer of Kraft paper between them. A second separation means was a "grease sandwich" which consisted of two layers of smooth asbestos sheets with grease between them. Another method tried was a layer of whitewash, 2-3 mm thick. Sixteen methods were experimented with.

Each model underwent a series of tests and observations. The results in some of the systems proved to be satisfactory. The method of the asbestos "grease sandwich" came out best in the laboratory tests.

At this stage the experiments continued on actual buildings in which five of the proposed systems were tried. The systems were applied in Housing Schemes constructed in the vicinity of Haifa. From then on, for a period of two years, periodical observations and measurements were carried out on the buildings to determine the efficiency of the new building methods. In general the results were in accordance with the findings in the laboratory. It was found, however, that satisfactory results depend to a high degree on the technical skills of the workers. Thus on some experimental structures cracks did appear, and indeed investigation revealed that the workmanship had not been adequate.

Second Method

The second way of preventing cracks by reinforcing walls calls for less careful supervision and is now being tried out by the same team of scientists. It means installing reinforced concrete horizontal and vertical ties in the plane of the wall. These ties limit the extent of expansion of the roof. This system is still "under the microscope" — being tried on models. If proven successful, it will probably be tried out in new buildings.

Better Building Practices

By MEIR TENNY

FOR several years many municipalities have made it a rule, before issuing a building permit, to require the builder to produce confirmation from the Standards Institute that he has ordered control tests of the concrete of the building's load-bearing structures as well as of the elements comprising the external walls. In Tel Aviv this has been the practice since 1933. When the Standards Institute opened laboratories in Jerusalem and Beersheba these municipalities followed Tel Aviv's example and instituted the obligatory testing of structural concrete and building elements for load-bearing walls.

At first contractors resented the obligations to test their building materials on the grounds of the costs involved, but after a time they became convinced that it was to their benefit. The testing has prevented unrestricted competition among contractors by resorting to cheap, low quality materials, and when selling the buildings, the constructor is able to produce evidence that he has incorporated materials which have complied with the standards of the Institute. Moreover, the tests on the concrete insure the constructor against possible failure in his structures.

Concrete Mixes

Many constructors and builders also approach the Standards Institute for advice and guidance in the design of concrete mixes for more important structures, such as water reservoirs.

Concrete mixes designed as the result of many consultations and involving, as a rule, preliminary tests and research, enable the constructors to comply with specification requirements at the minimum cost. This is often because they are able to use materials obtained locally, which lowers the cost of transport, and because the most economical use is made of aggregates and cement when they are mixed in the right proportions.

Building materials such as floor and roofing tiles, building blocks, reinforcing steel, paints etc. are submitted to the Institute to ascertain that they comply with Israeli standards or with the client's specifications. This obviates the unnecessary expense and bother of returning rejected or unsatisfactory materials to the suppliers.

In many cases, the Institute establishes field laboratories on the building site so that routine control tests can be expeditiously made, thus avoiding unnecessary delays and interruptions. Mobile laboratories are also set up in the case of road works and airport runway construction.

Often preliminary tests enable builders to use cheaper products proved to be more suitable for the purpose than more expensive articles offered to him.

Voluntary Control

A large number of manufacturing plants have voluntarily placed themselves under the quality control of the Standards Institute. The advantage of such control lies in the ensurance of the high quality of the products, their durability, and the consequent suitable publicity which this enables the plant to obtain.

The Institute also carries out practical research for the purpose of determining test methods to be incorporated in Israeli standards. Research also helps the building industry by assisting in the development of new processes of production and the utilization of new materials in the various branches of building.



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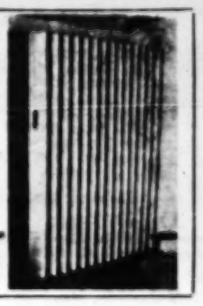
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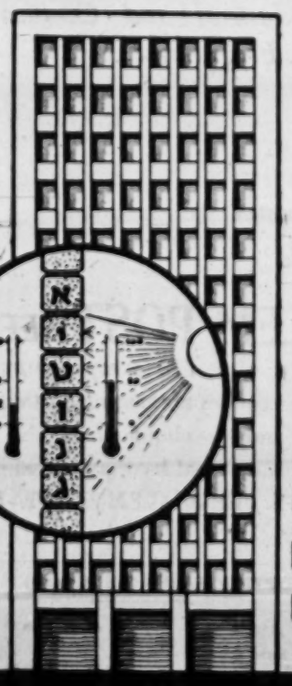
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Back-Stage Drama in the Congo

The Story Behind the Resignation of Mr. Dayal

By ANDREW WILSON

LEOPOLDVILLE (OFNS).—THE Congo has just witnessed the beginning and end of a drama which has threatened the whole fabric of United Nations relations here. The full facts are perhaps worth recording.

It began on May 17 when Mr. Mekki Abbas, the temporary Sudanese U.N. head in Leopoldville, received a cable from New York releasing him from his post and telling him of the impending return of Mr. Rashewar Dayal, as Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo.

On May 19 Mr. Abbas flew to Coquilhatville and gave the news to President Kasavubu and other Congolese leaders at the round-table conference. Their reaction was violent, and Kasavubu threatened to tear up all the agreements on U.N.-Congolese cooperation achieved during Mr. Abbas' term of office.

In the evening Mr. Abbas flew back to Leopoldville, summoned the two senior U.N. staff officers, and told them he was leaving immediately for Addis Ababa, headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa, of which he is chairman. Not only did he leave without waiting to hand over to Mr. Dayal — as protocol would have demanded — but also, rather pointedly, without saying goodbye to his staff.

An hour or so after this departure, the Congolese deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Kasongo, flew down from Coquilhatville to Leopoldville and made a *demarche* to six Western embassies here, asking for their Governments' intervention with the U.N. Secretary-General to prevent Mr. Dayal's return.

All six embassies readily agreed to transmit the request and, in the case of Britain, it reached the Foreign Office just as the British Ambassador in Leopoldville, Mr. Ian Scott, was about to return to the Congo from a routine visit to London for consultation. Mr. Scott is a long-standing critic of Mr. Dayal and has lobbied against him in public and private. Somewhat appropriately, therefore, it was he who was ordered to fly to New York to exert British pressure on Mr. Hammarskjold in person.

Tension Mounted

In the Congo, meanwhile, the behind-the-scenes action continued to mount. Coquilhatville airport was momentarily closed to U.N. aircraft and there was wild talk of burning down U.N. headquarters in Leopoldville. Only the absence of newspapers during the Whitsun holiday prevented the spread of inflammatory news to the population.

On Monday (May 22), faced with the mounting diplomatic opposition and the almost certain prospect of bloodshed, Mr. Dayal appears to have reconsidered his intentions. His decision reached Leopoldville on Tuesday but it was not until yesterday (May 24) — the date originally scheduled for his arrival—that most people dared to breathe freely again.

The drama has probably cost Mr. Dayal all further roles in the Congo situation. To at least one observer here, who thinks his return would have been a disaster, he seems to have been the victim not only of his defects — scorn for the Congolese leaders and unwillingness to bridge the gap to them — but also of his integrity. Almost from the moment of his arrival in the Congo last September, he had been violently attacked by every faction with which he refused to align himself.

Over the protection and arrest of Lumumba, the U.N. attitude to Katanga, the swaying battle between Mobutu and Gizenga, he has been the target of Leopoldville and Stanleyville, Washington and Moscow alike. But, above all, his position has been undermined by Western diplomatic missions here, who have spared no effort to promote a "Western" solution rather than the neutral one which Congolese divisions would more reasonably suggest. Perhaps this campaign, relentlessly continued in his absence, was the cause of his sudden decision not to return.

Often in recent weeks it has seemed that the fabric of relations built up by Mr. Abbas was falsely based so far as it represented the will of the United Nations at large. Nominally, Mr. Abbas was working under orders from Mr. Hammarskjold, but in fact he seems to have leaned more heavily on the advice and help of Western embassies than on some of his own U.N. staff. He has also aligned himself closely with President Kasavubu, whom the General Assembly recognized as the Congo's spokesman last November but whose moral standing since the death of Patrice Lumumba is less secure.

This policy has helped to put a vice on Mr. Tshombe and his foreign advisers and mercenaries in Katanga, but it has offered no prospect of ridding Leopoldville itself of foreign influences — the second and equal purpose for which many U.N. members cast their votes.

International Pressures

To suppose that Mr. Abbas was making headway where Mr. Dayal failed is to write off international pressures which have always lent the Congo situation its importance.

The West demanding a stable government in Leopoldville at any price, the Communists and left-wing neutrals supporting Gizenga and establishing Stanleyville embassies; other neutrals, like some members of last January's U.N. conciliation commission, maintaining a tattered confidence in the ability of the various sides to come together. All these pressures may yet reassert themselves, but for the moment it is the West which has won.

What happens next is an open question. Whoever succeeds Mr. Dayal will need to be a man of exceptional qualities. He will have to reestablish an independent, neutral policy without reawakening the frictions which three months ago were threatening to bring the U.N. operations to a standstill.

Equally, if the all-important civil rehabilitation programme is to expand and continue, he will have to work amiably with Congolese leaders without becoming involved in partisan relationships and obligations.

If he fails, it may or may not mean disaster for the Congo: it will certainly mean the end of United Nations influence in Africa — and may even contribute to the break-up of the United Nations itself.

Iberian Twins Stick Together

Portugal is Franco's 'Achilles Heel'

By RICHARD S. MOWRER

MADRID. — FRANCO Spain, where hundreds of arrests were reported this week, is keeping an anxious eye on Portugal's troubles. For if that country's difficulties should lead to the collapse of the Salazar regime the effects would certainly be felt here.

As the Madrid paper ABC put it: "Spain is living Portugal's present difficulties as if they were her own, because Portugal is a sister nation with which we have military and political ties, and because any weakening of Portugal at home or abroad could have dangerous effects here."

This admission is significant since Spain's press is state-controlled and subject to censorship.

Put more cheerfully by an opponent of the Caudillo's authoritarian state, Spain's interest in Portuguese problems was explained to me thus: "Portugal is Franco's Achilles heel." In other words, the advent of a different regime in Portugal would expose Franco Spain's hitherto secure western flank to the winds of change and to other less subtle forms of political subversion.

Elderly Dictators

The problems confronting Portugal and Spain are similar enough for the Iberian peninsula's "ideological twins" to find it advisable to stand together. With the passage of time these problems loom larger. One of them is age. As Salazar and Franco and their regimes grow older, the question of who and what will succeed them becomes more pressing.

Antonio de Oliveira Salazar is 72 and has been Portugal's "strong man" for 33 consecutive years, the first four as Finance Minister given full powers to put a bankrupt nation on its feet (which he did), thereafter as Prime Minister.

Francisco Franco will be 69 in December. Twenty-two years ago on April 1 he became undisputed ruler of Spain.

The question of Franco's succession is hazy. Franco concedes that Spain is a kingdom, that eventually a king will replace him as chief of state. He has indicated that next in line of succession is the exiled Pretender, Don Juan de Bourbon, 48, son of Alfonso XIII who left Spain 30 years ago when the republic came in.

But Franco says that the basic concepts of his authoritarian state shall be retained after he has gone. To this end he is preparing, at a leisurely rate, a constitution in the form of "fundamental laws" which Spain's next king will be required to accept under oath. Franco's plan excludes a democratic constitutional monarchy.

Whether the Caudillo's intentions will be acceptable to the Spanish people is an open question. It worries thinking Spaniards. A relatively recent contribution to uncertainty is the fact that elements that formerly supported France are today less enthusiastic about him.

In Portugal the succession problem is more acute. Spain at least has the promise of a restoration in the person of Don Juan. But Salazar has designated no one to take over the reins of government in Portugal. A dangerous political vacuum is in the making.

At their ages Franco and Salazar seem equally determined not to relinquish power. Franco is evidently enjoying robust health. Salazar seems to have recovered well from a serious bout of influenza.

In Spain people are saying that Franco is confident that he has many years of political life ahead of him—and why not? Look at West Germany's Konrad Adenauer and Israel's David Ben-Gurion, they say — both going strong at 85 and 75.

In Portugal Salazar recently demonstrated his capacity for quick, vigorous action when he fired three ministers and several high-ranking officers, including the army chief-of-staff and the commanders of two military regions, and took over the Defence Ministry. It has been reported abroad that Salazar thus blocked a military coup to remove him from office.

Support at U.N.

Franco's loyal support of his Portuguese colleague extends to the United Nations where Spain has twice voted, in the solitary company of South Africa, against resolutions on Angola.

Angola has the spotlight, but Spain's possessions to the north are also threatened. In 1957 Moroccans almost took the Ifni enclave from the surprised Spanish garrison. Today, a tense situation exists in Spanish Sahara where reinforcements have been sent to curb Moroccan attacks.

Morocco claims all the Spanish territories adjacent to it. Avowed Moroccan imperialist ambitions include absorption of newly independent Mauritania and parts of not-yet-independent Algeria as well.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

NAZIS STILL ACTIVE

Davar (Histadrut) observes that as the trial continues, names crop up of ex-Nazis who are still alive and free in both Germanies and Austria. Not a few of them are active in public life, in commerce and the professions. It is a slur on civilization and on the countries involved that these criminals are not being brought to trial.

Haboker (Liberal) notes that disquieting rumours are spreading that the Soviets intend to weed out "non-productive elements" and the reference seems to be to the Jews in Russia; and that Poland is planning to purge the Jews from public life following the desertion to the West of a security man of Jewish origin. While the rumour about Russia has not been substantiated and the one about Poland has been denied, experience, as well as the current Eichmann trial, instruct us that ignoring the rumours altogether and mantaining silence about them can yield no good. And if there are non-productive Jews in Soviet Russia, why not permit them to go to Israel?

Ha'aretz (non-party) finds it too early to consider the travel permit law definitely repealed; the Government seems reluctant to stand the loss of the IL2m. revenue it has yielded annually. Averring that this loss will not cause our Treasury to collapse, the paper argues that the citizens of Israel should not be forced to pay a tax to the Government for its graciousness in restoring them freedom of movement, one of their basic democratic rights.

Now that the Chief Rabbinical Council, writes **Hatzofe** (National Religious) has sanctioned the census, Orthodox Jews should have no qualms about participating in this vital operation. Had the Bureau of Statistics had the foresight to consult the Council before the census began, it would have obviated opposition to it and dispelled all doubts.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) write that **Davar**, which is supposed to speak for Israel's workers but is in effect the tool of Mapai, failed in its editorial on Monday to argue about the views advanced at the Ahdut conference, preferring instead to vilify the party as a "small segment" which indulged in heaping abuse on Mapai. The paper also calls Kol Yisrael to task for furthering the interests of the ruling party and suggests that it be placed under the surveillance of the Elections Committee till the polling is over, and then that steps be taken to ensure the radio becomes a real public service.

Herut, on Achbishop Makarios' imminent visit to Egypt, feels sure that Nasser will try to prevail upon the Cypriot President to sever connections with Israel, but hopes that he will be wise enough to rebuff the dictator, not only because relations with Israel may prove beneficial to his country but also because he would be in danger of becoming just another of Nasser's vassals.

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Sir Robert Renwick

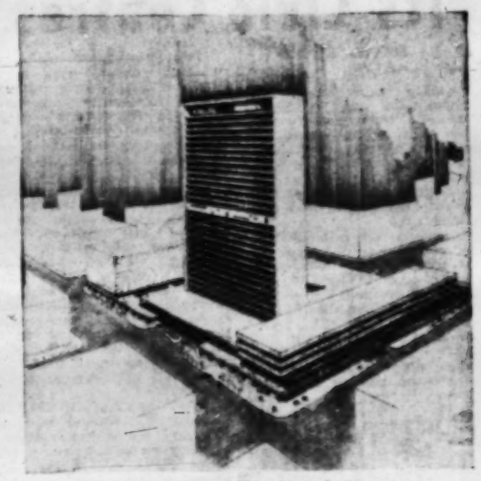
The first function of a watchdog is to bark. If any sitting is to be done it is better left to Parliament —

Lord Tenby.

Israel to Have First Skyscraper

Work Beginning Next Month on 28-Storey Building in Tel Aviv

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Artist's drawing of the planned skyscraper.

SENTIMENTAL old-timers who bemoaned the passing of the pseudo-Moorish Herzliya Gymnasium building in Tel Aviv last year will shortly be compensated by a new landmark: the tallest, and certainly the most expensive building feat ever attempted in this country.

The 28-storey IL20m. project, to be known as "Shalom's Tower" to (commemorate the father of one of the investors), will be launched early next month, sponsored jointly by Rassco (who will also be the building contractors) and groups of foreign and local investors represented by Feuchtwanger and Export banks.

The building will straddle the entire plot between Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Ahuzat Bayit, Montefiore and Hashahar. Rehov Herzl will be extended under the building to emerge on the Montefiore side.

Underground Garages

To give just one indication of the gargantuan dimensions (for Israel) of the building, each of the 28 storeys will provide one thousand square metres of floor space. Four underground levels wil provide this city's first multi-storey garage while a fifth, the uppermost, is earmarked for a commercial enterprise. Herzl Street's traffic will rattle right across the soundproofed ceiling.

At the other end, some 90 metres above ground level, the plans provide for a cafe, restaurant and heliport. Negotiations for the latter are already under way. Habitués of all three establishments are offered the prospects of an uninterrupted sea to mountain view, covering a good part of the country.

The rectangular waffle-shaped tower will dwarf flanking extensions, housing banks and various commercial institutions.

The architects are Messrs. Y. Perlstein and G. Stev. Engineering is in the hands of a well-known European firm of skyscraper contractors.

Nine Floors Sold

Construction will take some two and a half years. Nevertheless, nine of the air-conditioned express-lift-serviced storeys have been sold straight off the drawing board, contributing IL3m. towards expenses.

The initiators of the project are to be admired for their courage in going ahead while the controversy over the commercial feasibility of skyscrapers is just entering its first phase here.

According to engineer Ya'acov Harari, a comparison of skyscraper construction costs in Europe shows that in England and Germany such buildings are far more expensive than in Sweden, which has specially designed equipment. This further complicates any attempted estimate for Israel at this stage. There is, however, the possibility that the contractors may experience some pleasant surprises, if one is to draw a lesson from the six-kilometre long Menashe tunnel, completed earlier this month, ahead of schedule and at less than the budgeted cost.

Skyscrapers in Israel appear to provide one logical solution to the spiralling costs of land, especially in the Tel Aviv area where costs per room floor area have doubled to IL6,000 since 1950. Haifa and Jerusalem costs average IL4,000 to IL4,500.

MUSICAL DIARY

At the Opera

"Samson and Delilah," Opera in Three Acts by Camille Saint-Saens. Libretto: F. Lemaire. Hebrew: A. Ashman. Produced by Edis de Philippe. Settings: Dr. Paul Levy. Ballet: G. Pinhas. Conductor: Ernest Paidi (Israel National Opera, May 27).

"SAMSON and Delilah" is a spectacular opera, but has so many static scenes that the accent has to be put on the purely musical side. This posed difficulties for our Opera, which has to resort to its soloists for the choir singing and to an orchestra with few strings; but the problem was resolved quite satisfactorily.

Rema Samsonov as Delilah made a surprisingly good choreographic start in the first entrance and progressed extremely well vocally from act to act, deploying an intelligent approach to the music.

Ya'acov Roden as Samson got a role that fitted him better than most of his previous ones. It gave him the right opportunity to let his big voice loose in the first and second acts, but while this was fine for solos he should have had more control over it in the ensemble numbers. He did this, however, very well in the third act.

As the high priest of Dagon, Emanuel Menkes was in full possession of his fine baritone and acted with his usual strong emphasis. Ino Toper—another fine baritone — gave a good account of himself in his short part as Abimelech. The other supporting parts were competently filled by Joseph Pollak, George Halevy, Moshe Kabilio and Nehemia Smilanski.

The ballet was well prepared but lacked imagination somewhat. The choir, which plays an important part in this oratorio-like opera, had fine moments. Ernest Paldi led it and the orchestra very sensitively. The settings were imaginative and the costumes and lightings, especially in the last tableau, were very brilliant.

The producer, Miss de Philippe, certainly had a very hard job with this static work, and though her expert hand was felt in every scene, some of them left a good deal to be desired. This surely will improve with the run-in of this new production.

AVIDOM

Scintillating Tone

The Haifa Symphony Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona, conductor, Zvi Zeitlin, soloist, violin. Leader: Harry Brender (Armon Hall, May 25: Mozart: Symphony No. 29 in A major, K.V. 201. Beethoven: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D major op. 61. Robert Starer: Ballade for Violin and Orchestra, Schubert: Rosamunde Overture.

MR. Zeitlin, a former pupil of Mrs. Miriam Amir at Haifa's Dunja-Weizman Conservatory and one of the few musicians abroad whose art often sails under the Israeli flag, is giving several performances with the Haifa Orchestra before resuming his foreign tours.

The meaningful first movement of the Beethoven concerto was handled too heavily by the orchestra, and Mr. Comissiona's efforts to follow the soloist were unavailing. A pronounced discrepancy of conception could be sensed. But the guest artist played the cadenzas brilliantly, with a warm and scintillating tone; the depth of feeling of the Larghetto was overwhelming, as was the power of the Rondo.

Robert Starer's Ballade is written in a single movement. The orchestral part shows that the composer is experimenting with instrumental colour, but the violin part is still conservative in its melodic line and phrasing. The moods are contrasting: the work opens with a serene and lyrical cello motif, followed by dramatic outbursts and closing again in a poetic nocturnal atmosphere. Zeitlin painted the dreamlike moods well, but the vigorous phrases were not quite so convincing.

Mr. Zeitlin's feeling for Israeli music was underlined by his encore, Ben Haim's "Fantasy" for violin solo, the performance of which took the audience by storm.

Mozart's symphony got a most satisfying reading, spirited and light-hearted. But here as well as in the Schubert, Mr. Comissiona failed to accentuate the closing chord that climaxes the work.

Melodious Tone

Cultural Department of Haifa's Labour Council. Avigdor Bick-Samir, violin; Nachum Shefman, piano. (Beteon Hall, May 15). Schubert: Sonatina No. 1 in D major; Egeno Ysaye: Sonata No. 3 "Ballade." Three pieces of Jewish music (Zeitlin, Kisselow, Engel), Debussy: Sonata, Beethoven: Sonata in A minor, op. 47, No. 9.

YOUNG Avigdor Bick-Samir, who recently returned home after three years of study in Paris, lives and teaches in Kibbutz Naan, where he is the leader and soloist of the settlement's orchestra. In his first Haifa concert as a full-fledged artist he and his partner, Nachum Shofman, scored a great success. Brooklyn-born, Shofman studied piano at the Julliard School and settled in Israel in 1950. He works as music teacher, lectures and gives concerts at Kissufim. There was excellent cooperation between both artists.

Bick has a flexible melodious tone and gives a convincing interpretation. Shofman's pianistic treatment of the whole programme was of the highest standard. He is a natural artist with a strong personality and one can only wonder that the Haifa Symphony Orchestra and the Haifa Chamber Music Society, both always on the look-out for new talent, have not yet invited him to Haifa. A most enjoyable evening.

G.W.-B.

Students' Concert

Students of Grete Weiss-Bab's studio; Rothschild Hall, Tuesday, May 9.

THE students of Grete Weiss-Bab's studio (Dunja-Weizman Conservatory) gave an ambitious and varied programme of songs, operatic arias and duets. All of them obviously have careful training particularly in ensemble work.

It is generally more difficult for vocal students to face public appearances than, for instance, instrumentalists of the same level of experience; and some of the arias were, as yet, rather difficult in range and dramatic content. Individual mention must be made of senior students Zeev Meltzer, Thea Schramm and Asher Vogel who show particular promise.

The accompanying parts were played by Grete Weiss-Bab and violin obligati by Haviva Winterfeld.

F. S.

BACK FROM TOUR

Pianist Vera Lengyel is back from her fifth European concert tour since 1958, which included Berne, Hilversum, Oslo, Paris and Istanbul. Jerusalem duo pianists Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir are back from 33 public concerts in the U.S. and Canada where they reaped plaudits from top critics.

Readers' Letters

DONKEYS AND MULES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Regarding today's letter from Mrs. Zina Reger about badly treated mules and donkeys, both the public and the police are severely hampered in their attempt to improve the unhappy lot of these draft animals by the fact that the carts, animals and owners are not identifiable. There is at present no Israeli law and no Jerusalem by-law requiring owners of draft animals and of animal-drawn carts to affix identification marks to animal or cart.

Until a few years ago, the law on licensing of vehicles (requiring a licence number plate to be shown on carts) applied to animal-drawn vehicles as well as to motor vehicles. The present law restricts this obligation to motor vehicles.

A Jerusalem by-law requires animal owners to obtain a licence if they wish to keep animals within the town boundaries (presumably to prevent inconveniences to neighbours). Owners of animal-drawn vehicles living or working in Jerusalem are required by by-law to obtain a licence, but as far as I could find out, no licence plate need be shown on the cart nor are inspections of cart or animal ever carried out.

It is the opinion of animal lovers in this town that a new law regarding draft animals and animal-drawn carts is urgently required.

Should it be possible, by a lucky combination, to find a policeman who is able to accompany the animal-lover in order to identify an owner who neglects or maltreats his donkey, the general law on cruelty to animals does, of course, apply. No. 386 Criminal Code Ordinance (1936) states:

"1) **Any person who:**

(a) cruelly beats, overloads, tortures or otherwise illtreats any tame or domestic animal or any wild animal, etc.;

(b) wilfully works any animal which by reason of age, sickness, wounds or infirmities is not in a fit state to work, etc.;

(c) confines, ties up, carries, etc., any animal in such a way as to cause it unnecessary suffering, etc.,

is guilty of a contravention and liable for the first offence to imprisonment. . ."

Yours, etc.,
DR. A. YUVAL

Jerusalem, May 14.

CHILDREN AT THE CINEMA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At one point in the film "Kapo," which I saw last night, the woman on the screen threw herself onto electric barbed wire and a child in the audience burst out crying. While I realize that films on the subject of World War II horrors serve to remind adults that such things must not happen again, a film of this sort brings only shock with no meaning to involuntary members of the audience brought by their parents. If the latter are not responsible enough to protect their children, cannot the theatre owners or the Municipal Authority enforce some sort of age limits?

Assuming that one reason children are brought to films which are not suitable is that the parents cannot obtain the services of a baby-sitter, some of the larger theatres surely have room to install a soundproof nursery which for the same price of admission would give the children supervised recreation keyed to their ages and interests while their parents see the film.

Yours, etc.
BARBARA HELEEN

Jerusalem, May 17.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While attending a performance of Ingmar Bergman's "The Virgin Spring," I was horrified to find that the seat next to me was occupied by a child approximately five years of age.

Although Bergman's film is of undoubted artistic merit, it is I think, scarcely suitable for children, with its scenes of rape, violence, murder and witchcraft.

If there are regulations or by-laws dealing with such matters, why are they not enforced?

Yours, etc.,
EDNA VARDY

Tel Aviv, May 14.

HAIL, SEATTLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It was indeed gratifying to see an article of praise about my city of Seattle, in your issue of May 15. Bravo the author, Paul Kohn, most of whose facts were correct, except for one serious mistake. With due respect to our southern neighbour, San Francisco, Seattle is not the "second most beautiful city on the West Coast," but the most beautiful city on the West Coast as well as in the U.S.A.

Yours, etc.,
ELAZER GENAUER

Yeshiva Kerem, Yavne,
May 17.

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